

COLLEGE GROUP ORGANIZES FOR DRY LAW STUDY

Intercollegiate Prohibition Association to Promote Forum Discussions

CONTRAST WITH OLD EVILS TO BE SHOWN

Nation-Wide Effort Will Be Directed Toward Answering Student Questionings

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 18.—Work of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, student department of the World League Against Alcoholism, has been strengthened at a conference held here, at which a four-year plan to encourage intensive discussion and study of the subject of prohibition was decided upon.

Much attention will be given to forum discussions, which will be promoted widely among the colleges by Harry S. Warner, educational secretary of the association, the field secretaries, George A. Douglas and Lofton S. Wesley, and four secretaries to be added to the field force by September. Local "four-year committees" will be organized and co-operation sought with college Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s and other student agencies.

The International Student and other literature dealing with the situation in foreign and domestic fields, will be widely circulated.

The attendance included officers of the I. P. A. and members of the recently organized National Student Council. The council is to include seven students representing that number of colleges and four representatives of the regular I. P. A. force.

Mr. Carpenter Heads Council
C. Irving Carpenter, Bucknell University, was elected chairman of the council, and Wesley H. Greene, Randolph-Macon College, secretary. Mrs. Margaret W. Schütz, special I. P. A. secretary, and Frederick E. Luchs, Franklin and Marshall College, among members of the council so far elected.

Speaking of conditions in the colleges of the country, Mr. Warner said: "It was thought that the present generation would look back to the old days with horror at the use of alcoholic drink and the licensing of its sale. But many, having little knowledge of the former consequences of drink, are in danger of reaction. They are ready victims of those who encourage defiance of prohibition law for the purpose of bringing it into disrepute."

"There is much keen questioning among students about the meaning and success of prohibition," asserted Mr. Warner. "They want to know why it will lead to personal and civic life. They are not so much concerned about law enforcement, or even observance—though they criticize the lack of these very freely—as they are about what banishing drink by authority may mean to the drink of the country and the great national and world changes now going on, in which they expect to share actively very soon."

Contrast of Old Conditions

"There is believed to be serious drinking in certain groups and classes, and in many universities and colleges; however, little or much this may be it stands out vividly in the absence of the pre-prohibition period."

"The influence of parents and alumni in certain universities and colleges is just what is needed to bring about the corresponding changes in university life is unfortunate; it tends to preserve old drinking customs and privileges, without

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Werrenrath Remembers Man Who Helped Him

By the Associated Press

Nashua, N. H.
A famous singer's recognition of the man to whom he attributed his decision to take up concert singing as a profession has just come to light here. It took the form of a check for \$1,380 received by E. C. Hood, formerly music director of the Nashua public schools, from Reinhold Werrenrath, baritone.

The check represented the proceeds of a concert given by Werrenrath in Boston. He explained that he wished to show his appreciation of Mr. Hood's encouragement and influence in starting him on his career. Mr. Hood retired last year and the board of aldermen turned down a proposal to give him a pension.

MELLON REPLY QUESTIONED IN BRITISH PRESS

Secretary Accused of Making 'Gross Misstatement'—For French Consumption

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 18.—The war debt reply of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury to the Princeton professor published here today is characterized by the Washington correspondent of The Times as "a wall against which the efforts of the cancellationists will break ineffectually for years to come." He emphasizes Mr. Mellon's declaration that "from this year on, Great Britain will every year receive from her debtors a substantial amount more than she will pay us."

Two papers, the Financial Times and the Westminster Gazette, however, are among the few adverse commentaries on the latter. Mr. Mellon's gross misstatement in declaring that "all the principal debtors are already receiving from Germany more than enough to pay their debt to the United States."

The Manchester Guardian regards Mr. Mellon's statement as "intended to convince the French as much as the professors that revision is entirely out of the question so far as this or probably any American Government is concerned."

"The question which concerns us," says the Guardian, "is not our view of the justice or the wisdom of debt settlements, but the view held by the majority of Americans."

No Change Anticipated
There is nothing to suggest that any great change has yet taken place, or is likely to take place within the next few years in the common American view that the existing debt settlements are just and must stand. Congress is a much better reflection of the common American opinion than are the views of distinguished

TEACHERS' RESIDENCE OPTIONAL, CITY LAW DEPARTMENT FINDS

Cannot Be Compelled to Live in Boston to Hold Positions, Mr. Deland Says—Councilmen Seek to Win Public to Support Their View

Instead of being compelled to reside in Boston, teachers in Boston public schools may live where they choose, according to the city law department's interpretation of existing laws. The school department under the school committee is a law unto itself under state statute, it is explained.

Although the Boston City Council, at its last meeting, amended Section 37 of the City Ordinance of 1925 to provide that department heads "shall reside in the city," it is admitted that the measure does not apply to the selection of public school teachers nor to the personnel of the assistants to the Boston Finance Commission as the school committee and the finance commission, under state statutes, are independent of city control.

The Boston Law Department, through Frank S. Deland, told the council that "the council has no legal right to pass an ordinance which will restrict to residents of Boston employees of the city or county who are under civil service."

This opinion was given some days ago when the council committee on ordinances framed an amendment to the ordinance stipulating that women employees of the city department as well as men be legal voters in Boston.

Several of the councilmen admit that the legal and compelling effect of the ordinance is open to question, but they state that the purpose of the council in insisting formally upon employment of none but residents of Boston, and if, of age, of legal voters, is to bring the pressure of public opinion to bear upon department heads in selecting their employees in the future and influence non-resident employees to move into the city.

"Oh, We Sail the Ocean Blue"



WELLESLEY PLAYERS IN "PINAFORE"
Miss Barbara Pike '27, of Winchester, Mass., at the Left, Making a Dashing Tar, and Miss G. Virginia Allen '27, of Chatham, N. Y., "Miss" Partner, Appear to Be Content.

WELLESLEY PLAYERS TO GIVE "PINAFORE"

Two Performances to Be Given, Beginning Tonight

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 18 (Special).—"Pinafore" is to be presented tonight and tomorrow night at Wellesley College by the Barnswallows Association. The cast of students has been coached by George Lord, the P. E. coach from Cambridge. Before this the annual Wellesley Operetta has been written by one of the students, but the association decided to give "Pinafore" in accord with the recent Gilbert and Sullivan revival.

The cast includes Miss Margaret McCarty of Buffalo as Sir Joseph, Miss Norma Holzman of Brookline as Ralph Rackstraw, Miss Jean Poincaré of Hartford as Dick Deadeye, Miss Katherine Sater of Columbus, O., as Bob Bostay, Miss Katherine Litchfield of Akron, O., as Tom Tucker, Miss Virginia Edwards of Portland, Ore., as Josephine, Miss Virginia Allen of Chatham, N. Y., as Bob, and Miss Katherine Lee of Germantown, Pa., as Little Buttercup. There will be a chorus of 25.

The scenery was designed by Miss Doris Miller of Detroit and the costumes by Miss Dorothy Johnston of Chatham, N. Y. Miss Harriet Parsons of Hollywood, Calif., is chairman of the production, and Miss Helen Steers of White Plains, N. Y., is chairman of the committee on make-up.

HOUSE DEFEATS ARKWRIGHT BILL

Vote of 159 to 5 Rejects Move to Extend Women's Hours of Employment

The House of Representatives today defeated overwhelmingly the bill of the Arkwright Club, an organization of cotton mill owners, to modify the 48-hour labor law for women. The vote on roll call was 159 to 5.

Miss Martha N. Brooks of Gloucester, member of the Committee on Labor and Industries, had charge of the opposition to the bill. She presented the argument that the bill, while ostensibly requiring a 48-hour average for the year, would in fact authorize mill owners to work women for a 54-hour week during 46 weeks of the year and then give them a compulsory six-weeks' lay-off while another shift of women worked 54 hours a week those six weeks.

She also quoted labor statistics to show that the average individual worker would lose more time by absence from work under the stress of a 54-hour week so that her actual earning time would be less than at present.

Representative William E. Kirkpatrick of Holyoke and several other representatives joined Miss Brooks in opposing the bill. The motion to substitute it for the adverse committee report was made by Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brooklyn.

RADIO TO BE RULED IN PUBLIC INTEREST

Judge Sykes of New Board Outlines Its Purpose

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 18.—"The dominant influence in the determination of every radio question is and must be the public interest," declared Eugene O. Sykes, acting chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, explaining, before a radio audience only surpassed in size by that listening to President Coolidge on Feb. 23, the design of the new radio law.

Comparing the new commission to a traffic policeman, Judge Sykes said that it would attempt to bring order and well understood traffic rules into the ether which is now subject to "frequent traffic jams," and "occasional disastrous collisions."

"You have heard a great deal about this law," Judge Sykes told his audience, in a hook-up of 29 stations, "and yet perhaps many of you have not yet discovered its most significant feature. This is the provision that, in the determination of every radio question, the dominant influence is, and must be, the public interest. This doctrine, that broadcast rights exist only for the purpose of properly serving the listening public, is the constitutional basis for every action the commission may take."

B. & M. GETS RIGHT TO EXTEND TROY RUN

The Board of Arbitration considering the length of run by engineers and firemen on the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine, which the road proposes to lengthen from Boston to Greenfield to Boston to Troy, has decided in favor of the Boston & Maine. James Jackson, neutral arbitrator, and D. S. Brigham for the Boston & Maine signed the award. B. H. Huff, representing the employees, dissented. The distance from Boston to Troy is 132 miles. Mr. Jackson made the trip in an engine cab.

CAR SERVICE TO CEASE

WARE, Mass., March 18 (AP).—Ware selectmen were notified yesterday by General Manager H. M. Flanders of Springfield, that the Springfield Street Railway Company will cease operating trolley cars between Ware and Palmer about May 1.

INDUSTRY SHOWS SPRING REVIVAL GAINS OVER 1926

Shoe Plants Report Largest Increase—Cotton Goods Also on the Upgrade

The spring revival of industry has begun earlier and with greater momentum this year than last among Massachusetts manufacturing establishments. It is indicated by the monthly report on employment and earnings for February which was released today by the State Department of Labor and Industry.

More than 4200 wage earners were added between January and February to the payrolls of the 1057 establishments covered in the report, an increase of 1.7 per cent, bringing the total number employed to 245,747.

These workers made aggregate weekly earnings of \$6,037,224, which is a gain of about \$231,000 or 4 per cent over the total weekly payrolls in January. The average to each wage earner was \$24.57 as compared with an average of \$24.04 in January.

Gain in Weekly Earnings
The rates of increase in number employed, total pay rolls and average weekly earnings were all greater than the percentages of increase between the same months last year.

In certain of the individual industries, the report says, there were quite marked changes during February. Of the leading industries, the manufacture of shoes showed the greatest relative improvement, an increase of 13.6 per cent in the aggregate payroll, an increase of 2.5 per cent in the number employed, and an increase of \$2.33 in the average weekly earning per person.

The returns from the cotton goods establishments show an increase of 2.3 per cent in the total payroll and an increase of 1.9 per cent in the number employed. In the manufacture of automobiles, including bodies and parts, there was a return to normal operations after the usual slack season, the February payroll being almost twice that shown by the January returns, the number employed showing a somewhat similar increase, and the average weekly earnings per person showing a gain of \$3.68.

Figures on Employment
The shoes and shoe lining industry experienced a somewhat similar seasonal curtailment, but the February returns showed a marked increase in the number employed and in earnings.

As an indication of the extent of the changes in employment, it may be noted that 20 of the individual industries and the miscellaneous group together showed a combined gain of only 5536 persons, and the remaining industries a combined loss of only 1327 persons. In addition to these important changes, there were also relatively important increases in the manufacture of men's clothing and of women's clothing, in each of which branches of the clothing industry the number employed gained 9 per cent.

Of the 245,000 persons covered by the February returns, 84 per cent were employed in establishments which were reported as operating on normal full-time schedules, with generally full-time employment for all wage-earners.

In February the employees in all establishments in two industries were reported as working on full-time schedules. These industries were newspaper printing and publishing, and cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroads. Employment was better than 95 per cent normal in eight industries, and in 25 others a majority of the employees were on full time, making a total of 35 of the 39 industries so recorded.

Better Pay in Public Service Called an Economic Need

Institute Speakers Stress That Salaries Comitant With Ability Means Greater Value

The virtually unanimous appeal of every speaker who addressed today's meetings of the Institute of Public Service at Massachusetts Institute of Technology was that the Government must open wider its ranks to the specifically trained expert, must force partisan politics to yield to competent personnel, before it can ever give better value for the taxpayer's dollar.

The round-table discussions this morning on the problems of how to obtain able public servants, of public purchasing, and of the best training expert in governmental administration all emphasized this need as the essential point which must be gained in order that the management of public affairs may approach private enterprise in efficiency and scope of service and in economy.

Fred Telford of Washington, director of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration, a privately supported organization representing civil service bodies in the United States and Canada, declared that personnel work as one of the newest social sciences, fares all too ill in public service.

Lacks Encouragement
"It is a rare department head who admits that the personnel expert can help him with his personnel problems, or offer him any advice worthy of consideration," he said. "The laws creating personnel agencies which are in effect in most populous cities and states as well as for the Federal Government cannot be regarded as a recognition of the science or near-science of personnel management, but represent an attempt to thwart the spoilsman. The personnel expert, both in public service and in industry is looked upon as a necessary evil. His efforts are regarded as hampering and he is laughed at and treated with levity more frequently than he is respected."

"There can hardly be any question that when society accords the new social sciences the recognition it gave the physical sciences, such as physics, chemistry, and biology, in the last half of the nineteenth century, a change in our lives of no mean proportions will occur."

The economist, Mr. Telford said, was likewise little employed in developing some of the basic economic policies of the country, discussing the protective tariff and the McNary-Haughen farm relief bill from this viewpoint.

Says Protection Settled Policy
"The protective tariff," he said, "seems to be the settled policy of the United States; it has the backing of practically no recognized economists. The McNary-Haughen farm relief bill was widely opposed on the ground that it would increase the cost of certain products universally used, an argument which applies with equal force to the tariff on woolen and cotton goods, though few of those making the contention seem to recognize this fact. Since the war the economist has achieved some measure of recognition but it would be idle to say that when an economic question is to be decided he has any such status as the lawyer or the engineer. In any given case, the chances are that he will not be consulted; even if he is consulted, his recommendations are not likely as a rule to receive serious consideration."

Elmer Wadsworth, former assistant United States Secretary of the Treasury, presided over the early part of the discussion on the investigating expert and the problem of personnel, these two round-table sessions having been merged. When he left to attend the morning session of the Legislature at the State House, Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard University took the chair.

Publicity Is Advocated
Charles L. Carr, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, in picturing the policies and practices of his work, expressed the view that proper publicity of government activities, their rights and their wrongs, would prove a helpful remedy to many faults of administration, and would at least permit the public to maintain as good a government as it chose to elect.

In discussing the various methods of obtaining an improved personnel, Charles S. Shaughnessy, chief examiner of the Philadelphia Civil Service Commission, stressed the importance of making public service attractive as well as selecting public servants on the basis of individual merit. He recommended that the system of promotions should be extended, and that

The largest amount obtained, according to Mr. Reed, was \$142,000 from the Tri-State Tobacco Association, and the next largest figure was a total of \$48,000 from the Burley Tobacco Association. The Senator said Mr. Sapiro got \$5000 from the Dark Tobacco Growers of Kentucky and \$17,500 from the Maine Potato Co-operative. In Oregon he received \$5500, and from the Carolina Peanut Growers \$5000, the defense attorney said.

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CHINESE LABOR UNION CALLS GENERAL STRIKE

Shanghai Workers Asked to Avoid Becoming Involved in Any Mob Action

SYMPATHY SHOWN WITH NATIONALISTS

Chang Tso-lin Charges Soviet Russia With Ignoring International Obligations

SHANGHAI, China, March 18 (AP).—The General Labor Union today issued a communiqué calling a general strike to begin tomorrow at noon and continue until the Nationalists (Cantonese) occupy Shanghai.

The communiqué calls on the workers to maintain order and avoid becoming involved in any mob action, and notifies the public that the strike is purely of a political nature and intends to show sympathy with the Nationalist cause in the fight against the northerners.

Detachments of Shantungese (northern) troops have been ordered along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway to assist in preventing the workers from leaving.

Pressure on Changchow
Both Nanking and Shanghai are seriously threatened by the Cantonese armies, which are engaged in a large-scale offensive against the northerners to the northwest of this city.

The violence and scope of the southern army's threat, together with defections from the northern ranks, indicate the early fall of Nanking and the possible isolation of Chang Tsung-chang's northern forces in Shanghai, in which event this great international port would become an easy prize for the southerners.

Strong pressure is being exerted in the direction of Changchow, Wushu and Soochow, all of which are on the railway between Shanghai and Nanking. The latest successes of the southerners include the capture of Wukiang, a short distance south of Soochow, and Lishui, southeast of Nanking.

A Kuomintang (Cantonese) communiqué reiterates the claim to the capture of Pengpu, northwest of Nanking, by the Nationalist Sixth Army. It says there were heavy losses on both sides, the northerners suffering the most. This is not confirmed from any other source and is denied by the Shantungese.

Heavy Fighting at Wushu
Nationalist victories reliably confirmed include, besides the capture of Lishui, a defeat of the Shantungese in the Taipei region, between Wuhu and Nanking, and the occupation of Wukiang, Ishing and Hyang. The Shantungese who held the last two places retired toward Changchow on the railway, without fighting, permitting a rapid Nationalist advance in the direction of Wushu and Changchow.

Nanking reports many Shantungese wounded are arriving there. Shantungese reinforcements are being hurried to Wushu and Changchow. Heavy fighting in those areas is reported.

Several thousand Shantungese have crossed the Yangtze from Pukow, across the river near Nanking. Foreigners estimate that at least 70,000 Shantungese have been sent up the river recently to meet the southern thrust from Angwei province.

Chang Tsung-chang himself is at Tsinan, Shantung Province, to which he returned after a conference in Peking with Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian dictator. In connection with the rumors that Chang Tsung-chang has been bargaining with Chang Kai-shek, it is thought that Fu Shu-chen, Defense Commissioner of Shanghai, will go over to the southerners if he is cut off from the north.

Shanghai itself is flooded with Kuomintang rumors of Nationalist victories, in the case of the Chinese press does not publish northern defeats, "wall newspapers" are appearing nightly. These sheets, pasted on the walls throughout the city, purport to tell the uncensored news from the front. Those posted last night say that gunfire is already audible in Nanking.

Manchurians in Chengchow
In Honan Province, in the interior, the Manchurians who are driving to the south have at last occupied Chengchow, accomplishing their long-cherished dream. They were there fighting, what they would have probably done some time ago but for the defection of Wu Pei-fu.

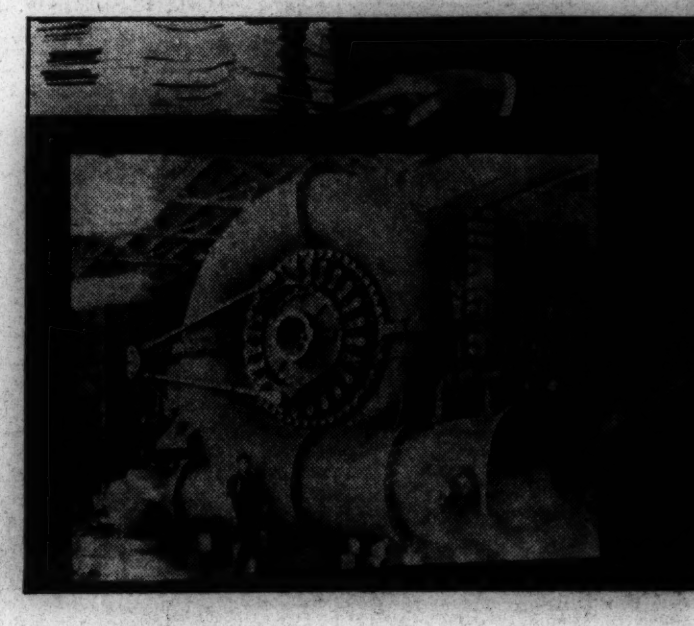
Capture of Chengchow merely clears the way for the beginning of the advance southward through Central Honan, and much fighting is apparently ahead of them as they come to grips with the Nationalists in their drive toward Hankow.

A wordy battle is going on between Peking and Moscow over the seizure of the Russian vessel Pamiat Lenina and the arrest of Mme. Borodina, and three Soviet couriers. In a new note demanding the release of the couriers and the vessel, the Soviet Government accuses White Russians of placing suspicious documents aboard the boat to afford a pretext for its seizure and conversion into a warship.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin, war lord of the north, Chinese army who has ignored the two previous Soviet protests, makes the charge that Russia not only has violated the Sino-Russian agreement, but has ignored international obligations by abetting the Nationalist movement at Hankow. "Considering that the Sino-Russian agreement of 1924 and all international codes are thrown to the winds by the very presence at Hankow of Michael Borodin and his fellows, who play such an important part in

Barrier of Distance in Power Transmission to Be Eliminated

WAYS of sending electrical energy thousands of miles without loss long have occupied the attention of engineers. With the "synchronizing condenser and regulator" which the inventor, Frank G. Baum of San Francisco, is showing in the picture, power is said to be so stabilized that just as much reaches the destination as starts from the generating plant. The new system divides the entire transmission system into sections of from 100 to 200 miles, and at the end of each section a condenser will be placed. With the electrification of rail lines from the Pacific coast to the midwest, economies are predicted that will lower light and power rates over a great territory, and power will be available to sparsely settled districts and isolated farms, the energy coming from far-distant waterfalls. The invention has been purchased by the Westinghouse Electric Company.



"Made in Germany"

MODERN syncopated rhythms attain the operatic stage at premiere in Leipzig with some "old-style" harmonies for contrast. Add to this, settings in a Paris hotel and railway station, and some American dances, and you have "Johnny Is Playing," Germany's latest opera. More about it

Tomorrow's Monitor
Music Page

the denationalist nationalist movement," he says, "it is amusing and ridiculous that the Soviets should charge the Chinese with violation of international law."

He says that the presence of "Red propaganda" aboard the Pamiat Lenina was incontrovertible evidence of violation of the agreements.

Soviet Embassy Delivers

Note of Protest to Peking

PEKING, March 18 (AP)—The Russian Soviet Embassy has delivered another note of protest to the Peking Government in connection with the seizure by Chinese on Feb. 28 of the Russian steamer Pamiat Lenina on board which were three Soviet couriers en route to the Chinese Nationalist capital at Hankow, and also the wife of Michael Borodin, a Russian who has been acting as advisor to the Cantonese Government. The Chinese authorities have asserted that the couriers carried documents promoting schemes which would create disorder in the Yangtze Valley.

The latest Russian note asserts that the Chinese manuscripts were placed on board the Pamiat Lenina by White Russian officers, serving in the northern Chinese armies, for the purpose of providing an excuse for seizing the vessel. The note protests against the presence of such officers in the Chinese service.

Headquarters of the northern Chinese armies issued a statement expressing surprise at the "audacity" of the Soviet note protesting against the seizure instead of "apologizing for their propaganda." The Chinese

statement asserts that the military authorities were justified in searching the Pamiat Lenina at Nanking after the seizure, because the Nanking area was under international law.

The Soviet note is based on reports from the Soviet Consul who visited Nanking to investigate the affair. It declares that the seizure was prearranged as the vessel now has been converted into a warship. It was asserted by the Consul that the three couriers were subjected to "barbarous indignities," being kept handcuffed.

In conclusion the note declares the Soviet Government, now in possession of all the facts, again protests in the strongest terms and demands the immediate release of the vessel and those arrested when it was seized.

LORD BEAVERBROOK DECRIES FLEET STREET

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook, who has become a powerful figure in the British newspaper world, says his efforts in journalism here have brought him no financial profit. Writing in the London Daily Express on the inauguration of a new publication of the paper in London and Manchester, he said: "If I consulted my own inclinations I would retire from journalism tomorrow and live in ease and comfort on the fortune built up in Canada before I set foot in Fleet Street. Fleet Street has never recompensed me a penny in return for the efforts I have made there."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science, by Salem Andrew Hart, C. S. member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, at the Auditorium, 100 State Street, 8 o'clock.

Concert by Boston University Musical Club, Garrison Hall, 8 o'clock.

Dinner, Colby Alumni Association, University Club, 8 o'clock.

Concert, New England Conservatory of Music, 8:15.

Fifth of series of lectures on "The Origins of the World War," by Dr. G. P. Gooch, Fellow of the British Academy, Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 o'clock.

Harvard University Junior Prom, Memorial Hall, 8 o'clock.

Public Service Institute, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Conference for teachers, Harvard Graduate School of Education, Lawrence 20, 8 o'clock.

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8 o'clock.

Colonia—The Ghost Train, 8:30.

St. James—The Masquerade, 8:15.

Shubert—Queen High, 8:15.

Tremont—On Approval, 8:15.

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4, Sunday, 1 to 5. Free admission through the galleries on Sunday days and Fridays at 11. Sunday talks at 4:30 p. m. admission free. Society of Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay day, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m. admission free. Guild of Boston Artists—Sculpture by Cyrus E. Dallin.

R. C. Vose Gallery—Decorative landscapes by Rene Menard.

Fogg Art Museum—Reproductions of drawings chiefly by Cezanne and Manet.

Boston Art Club—Paintings by Leon Kroll and Allen Tucker; water colors by Reynolds Beal.

40 Joy Street—Women painters: Casperson Gallery—Paintings by English and American masters of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Schaeffer Gallery—Paintings by Raskin and Carson.

Grace Horns—Paintings by Irwin D. Hoffman, Alice Judson, Mary B. Jones and Vladimir; bronzes by Mallot.

Copley Gallery—American painters; water colors by Mabel Hooper La Farge.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings and etchings by Emily B. Waite.

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DEBT REVISION MOVE DEFENDED BY DR. HIBBEN

Princeton President Finds Mellon View at Variance With Original Policy

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18 (AP)—The explanation of the war debt situation by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, considered incongruous by the Princeton faculty, Dr. Hibben, president of Princeton University, in a statement defending the faculties of Princeton and Columbia against criticism that the professors argued without adequate knowledge of facts, Dr. Hibben said:

"Mr. Mellon's argument that the burden of paying all debts owed to the United States is not a grievous one because it can be paid with amounts received each year from German reparations, is not in keeping with the statement of policy made by the debt commission and reported in the press on Sept. 30, 1925."

The Princeton faculty had joined with the faculty of Columbia in a revision of the debt settlements and Mr. Mellon replied that the debtors nations received lenient treatment.

The German Reparations statement by Dr. Hibben was referred to by Dr. Hibben in a letter to the Princeton Daily Express on the inauguration of a new publication of the paper in London and Manchester, he said: "If I consulted my own inclinations I would retire from journalism tomorrow and live in ease and comfort on the fortune built up in Canada before I set foot in Fleet Street. Fleet Street has never recompensed me a penny in return for the efforts I have made there."

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MELLON REPLY IS QUESTIONED

(Continued from Page 1)

heads of the faculties of leading universities."

It goes on, however, to say: "Mr. Mellon's main reason for insisting upon the existing debt settlements is that the debts have arisen simply because America paid cash for its war requirements, while the Allies bought on credit. So far as Great Britain is concerned, the assertion appears to be broadly contrary to facts. It is true we borrowed in America, but we borrowed less than we lent elsewhere. We could have financed our own share in the war without recourse to the American money market. If France borrowed a good deal more than she lent, the fact is at least not to her discredit. She paid for all she was able. The fact that America paid her way as she went along and that the Allies, for obvious reasons were less capable of doing so does not appear to strengthen the case on which the Americans have hitherto usually based their demands for repayment."

Details Not Entered Into

The Financial Times comments are more explicit. It says: "In explaining the 'fundamental reasons' why the United States ended the war with everybody owing it, while it owed nothing, Mr. Mellon was not concerned to enter into details. Had he done so he would have shown that had Great Britain but backed other people's bills largely at the behest of the United States she would have emerged at any rate not as a debtor and would not have been repaying today to one creditor, money spent in the general cause and which she may or may not be reimbursed."

These things, the Financial Times adds "need to be set down, not in malice nor with anything of the attitude of a mendicant, but in order to preserve a proper balance, when any one nation sets out to make its own particular case. Evidently Mr. Mellon is not completely at ease, for as an alternative defense of the official action of his country, he contends that the sums paid to the United States will not come from taxation, but will be more than met by payments exacted from Germany by the powers. Is the deduction to be drawn that the United States is content with the role of the chief exactor of reparations? It would be strenuously resisted by many individual Americans."

Coincidentally on the same day Mr.

DR. COOK FACES TEST OF PAROLE

Federal Action Is Expected Against Clemency Granted by Judge Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Legality of the five-year parole granted Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Arctic explorer and oil promoter, by Federal Judge James C. Wilson at Fort Worth, Tex., is expected to be tested in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

While John G. Sargent, Attorney General, and other officials of the Department of Justice so far have refused to comment on the probation order just extended under the 1925 Federal Probation Act, it is regarded as certain that Henry Zweifel, Federal attorney at Fort Worth, will be instructed to press for action on the appeal he already has announced will be filed.

This immediately would throw the question into the higher Federal court and possibly start legal proceedings that would be continued until the United States Supreme Court would be reached.

Dr. Cook, who still claims to be the discoverer of the North Pole, now is serving a 14-year sentence at Leavenworth Penitentiary on conviction of misuse of the mails for oil stock promotion. He will be paroled to Erskine Williams, Fort Worth attorney.

WILL HONOR INDIANA PAINTER

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (Special Correspondence)—The Hoosier Salon Patrons' Association of Chicago and the Indiana Alumni Association are fostering a movement for the erection at Indiana University of a memorial building in honor of Theodore Clement Steele, Indiana landscape painter, who was honorary professor of painting at Indiana University.

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(Continued from Page 1)

regard to changed social and legal standards.

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"Adventure" drinking is more widely extended than many believe. The desire to try a forbidden article, to see how it goes, to get an impression of what it was that caused the banishment, to have it for friends, to pass it in the frat house, at the dance, to be able to get it from bootleggers—the dare of it all, and the sport of putting it across against the ban of convention, community approval and law—this all is 'great sport' for many.

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Sale of Goods for Gold

The export surplus of goods necessary to make America's foreign investment was being largely increased by the sale of goods for gold. The United States' gold imports for January amounted to more than \$210,000,000, he said, were equal to more than a month's world production of gold. But if America continued this policy of absorbing and neutralizing gold, it would conduce to a lower external price level in Europe and elsewhere, and that in turn must react on her home prices, with the result that her prosperity would tend to decline. The exclusion of gold, like the quality of mercy would be twice blessed to the United States.

It was to the interest of America, he opined, that the prices of commodities sold all over the world should not fall to too low a level. The exclusion of gold would mean, he believed, a modification of the American tariff but by getting gold where it was most needed in the world they would help to sustain prices.

Sir Josiah urged the need of a better interpretation of post-war economic facts, declaring that a correct interpretation was quite as necessary as gathering important statistics.

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EARLIER NAVIGATION ON NEW YORK WAYS

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (Special Correspondence)—Early navigation of Lake Ontario and New York State waterways generally is in prospect as, except in the Adirondacks, the ice has broken up on practically every body of water in the State.

Marine men along Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River and the barge canal are particularly interested in the promise of early navigation. The lake has been almost free of ice a week or 10 days and winter's grasp on the St. Lawrence is rapidly being shaken and traffic ought to be moving down the river from the lakes by April 1. This would mean a two to three weeks' earlier start than usual.

Conditions are in sharp contrast with a year ago when ice-covered waterways and lakes were not broken up until well along in April.

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AMERICAN NOTE SURPRISES PARIS

Memorandum on Mixed Disarmament Commission Is Received With Regret

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 18.—The American memorandum addressed to the League of Nations on the proposals for a mixed disarmament commission is received with surprise and much regret. Washington appears to place itself in opposition to the plan on which European nations have been working and is particularly antagonistic to the French theory of "war potential."

It is wondered in certain quarters whether this rejection by the United States of the suggestions of the League will not determine a reversal of the French intention to send a favorable reply to the invitation to a conference. It is to be noted, however, that the press has come round to Aristide Briand's view concerning the desirability of unofficial representatives.

But the new memorandum certainly constitutes an unpleasant complication. The memorandum was published here precisely at the same time as the text of Washington's invitation and it is impossible to avoid connecting them. It is natural that strong disapproval be expressed, for the commission has followed the thesis of France or the French allies. It is recognized that the memorandum only summarizes the views expressed before, but it details them so sharply as to jeopardize the work already done toward disarmament.

In all these matters considerable discretion is displayed by newspapers which refrain from plain comment, but in political circles the impression is not good. The American rejection of military expenditure as a basis for a comparison of armaments strikes a blow at the French proposal and France especially has formulated the doctrine that the economic resources and other conditions of each country should be studied.

On chemical warfare, which America seems to think almost impossible of control, French opinion differs, nor does France see how it is possible to dispense with some supervising body if disarmament rules are adopted. Generally, though, there is practically nothing new in the American statement of its case, it has come in rather an unfortunate manner and moment, and there is a risk of its being interpreted as calculated to smash the preparations for a conference.

The memorandum is thought to be an attack on the central features of the Briand scheme.

It is considered likely that Great Britain will agree with the American arguments.

Lively Controversies May Arise in the Commission

By Special Cable
GENEVA, March 18.—The American note on the economic aspects of disarmament just published here is expected to revive lively controversies in the preparatory disarmament commission, specially in connection with the American objection to the international control of the supervision of armaments or an international agreement for regulating and rationing potential war industries. The American views as to the impossibility of prohibiting the training of men in chemical warfare was also not so clearly realized before the receipt of the memorandum.

In connection with the American proposal for conversations at Geneva concerning the extension of the Washington naval pact, The Christian Science Monitor's representative is authorized to state that Hugh Gibson, leader of the American delegation to the preparatory disarmament commission will not broach the subject when the commission opens on Monday next, but will wait for it to arise in the course of the discussions.

The effect of the American proposals on the proceedings can hardly be ignored, but it remains to be seen whether the French and Italian delegations will raise the question in the commission or be content in exchanging opinions behind the scenes. In any event, the American delegation desires that the discussion

should continue as before and it is hoped this time that an agreement may be reached concerning the basis of a plan for the limitation of armaments.

Later if the naval conversations come off any agreement arising from the three or more powers' talk should, the Americans believe, be pinned on the work of the preparatory disarmament commission. In the meantime, Mr. Gibson shows a friendly desire to understand both the French and Italian viewpoint and obtain their co-operation.

America to Protect Itself
Against Use of Poison Gas

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—Although the American Government frowns upon the use of poison gas in warfare, it has informed the League of Nations that it does not propose to leave itself unprotected against this new weapon of destruction. While the setting forth of this position in a note made public abroad created considerable comment in Geneva, the State Department here appeared to attach no significance to the document, which was regarded

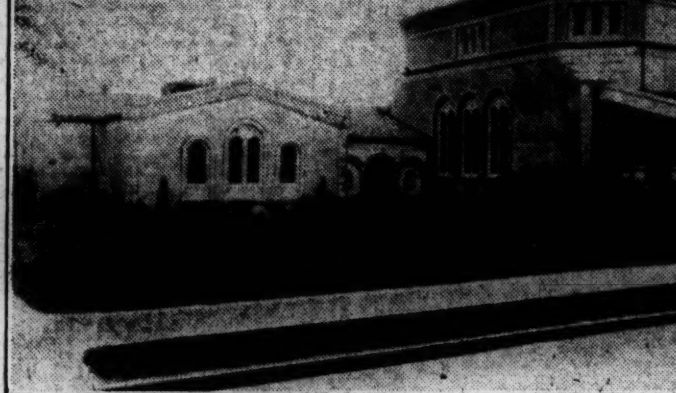
POLISH PIGS ARE OBSTACLE

Importation Issue Affects Reich Relations—Franco-German Amity Grows

By Wireles

BERLIN, March 18.—The evacuation of the Saar district agreed upon at Geneva is regarded in high foreign office circles here as another step toward the better understanding between Germany and France, though the Reich would have preferred the simultaneous evacuation of the Rhineland. The latter question, however, was discussed at Geneva behind the scenes and undoubtedly will form the subject of discussion between the leading statesmen at the June session.

It is mainly up to France to decide whether the Rhineland shall be evacuated, the Wilhelmstrasse declares, since in the opinion of Ger-



SEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, SEATTLE

many officials, England is not in favor of a prolonged continuation of the occupation.

Through it is hoped here that German-Polish relations will improve as soon as Warsaw has agreed to the modus operandi worked out by Dr. Gustav Stresemann and August Zaleski at Geneva. Poland's wishes regarding the German importation of Polish pigs still seem to form a serious obstacle in the path leading to a German-Polish understanding.

Germany holds that the importation of large quantities of pigs demanded by Poland would greatly harm German farmers, and it is doubtful whether the Reich will be willing to yield since the German Nationalists who represent the farming interests are now in the Government.

Emphatic denial by the Wilhelmstrasse of any intention on the part of Germany to induce other nations to go to war with Soviet Russia, which is one of the most noteworthy results of the Geneva session, has brought about a decided relaxation of the tension felt here before the Council's meeting took place.

separate entrance foyer, adjoining the main building to the rear and south of the auditorium, extends toward West Halladay Street. The Sunday school provides for 325 pupils and is divided into 17 classrooms, which surround a large central space.

Opening of the Sunday school is a large well-lighted literature room and room for the officers of the Sunday school, library, parents' waiting room and enrollment committee room. Thomas, Grainger & Thomas are the architects.

The architects were Thomas, Grainger & Thomas. The drawing was made by Harlan Thomas.

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HAITI ENJOYS BANNER YEAR

Prosperity Era Is Credited Largely to Re-election of President Borno

By Wireles

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—Describing 1926 as a "banner year" for Haiti and crediting the country's unequalled economic and financial prosperity largely to the re-election of President Borno and a bumper coffee crop during a period of high prices, the fifth annual report of Brig.-Gen. John H. Russell, American High Commissioner to Haiti, was made public today by the State Department.

He advised that conditions in the little republic from which Senator King (D., Utah, who planned an investigation visit, has been excluded by President Borno, are satisfactory. The only criticism was leveled at the judiciary, but he explained that the system soon would be reorganized, so that "no one would fear to take his case to court."

President Borno's re-election by the National Assembly last April he described as "unquestionably a wise step" and winning "the strongest commendation from all who had the interest of Haiti at heart."

The Borno Administration hopes soon to establish a school, he continued, as a year-round crop to take its place beside coffee, now virtually the sole agricultural product.

Because of its unprecedented revenues, the Government effected a large national debt amortization, and it progressed rapidly with its public works, sanitation and education program, he said, but added that the latter continue to receive general education which is radiocast from the government station at Port au Prince and received on government sets located in community public squares.

Put Idle Stumps to Work.
Official Tells Lumbermen

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—Idle stumps in eastern Texas, sawdust from many of the lumber mills in the State, and wood by-products generally, instead of being wasted, might profitably be ground into wood flour, in the opinion of a lumber expert.

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OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEFEATS LABOR PLAN TO CUT AIR FORCE

Majority of Party Either Abstains From Voting or Votes Against Proposal—Recently Published Book Attacks Aircraft as a War Weapon

By Wireles from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 18.—A remarkable indictment of aircraft as a war weapon is published here in a volume, under the title of "The Great Illusion" (H. K. Lewis Limited), with a preface by Arthur H. Pollen, the naval writer. It contends that the ability of aviation, unlike in peace and war, is "explosive fiction," and that the nations should agree "never to bomb towns or villages—the only object of this being frightfulness." Attention to the book is drawn prominently, not only in the Westminster Gazette, Liberal organ, which supports the contention, but also in the Conservative Daily Mail, which attacks it.

The subject with which it deals was also discussed, though from another angle, in the House of Commons last night, when Arthur Ponsonby and a small group of Labor members supported a resolution to reduce the British air force from 33,000 to 10,000, but were defeated by 197 to 34 votes, the majority of the Labor Party either abstaining or voting against it.

Jakes Sexton, Labor member for St. Helens, for example, said he was heart and soul in favor of the reduction or abolition of armaments by international agreement, but as things at present existed it would be almost inhuman to leave a population in case of another war, which was not outside the range of possibility, at the mercy of the enemy.

Herbert Dunnice, another Labor member, later in the evening took a similar line, declaring that "there is

too much loose thinking abroad today in pacifist circles and not a little hypocrisy," adding, "Peace must first be established in the heart before it can be embodied in the international fabric."

ENGINEER IS JUDGE FOR DEBTORS' COURT

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—J. R. Lamb, lubricating engineer for an oil company here, has been appointed judge of the Small Debtors' Court by the City Commission. He succeeds Judge David D. Leiby, former newspaperman who resigned some months ago because of the press of other business.

The Small Debtors' Court of Wichita is one of the most unusual in the country. No lawyers are present. No record is kept and there are no court attaches. The judge serves without pay and his term is four years.

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Questions. Doors at 2:45. FREE

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Brown, red, beige, platinum, white, natural blue, silver, pointed or cross fox in single or double scarfs. The prices range from \$25 for a single brown fox scarf to \$495 for a scarf of silver fox.

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College Men's Study of Films Is Welcomed by Art-Industry

Establishment of Library at Harvard Regarded of Wide Importance—Lectures Telling First True Story of Motion Pictures, Mr. Kennedy Says

Joseph P. Kennedy, Harvard 12, president of Film Booking Office of America, Inc., and virtual dean of the motion picture industry, today for seniors at the Harvard School of Business Administration, took occasion today, in the interval between yesterday's lecture by Jesse Lasky and tomorrow's by Adolph Zukor, to discuss the potential uses of motion pictures in college for the specific duties of the industry.

Still adjusting himself with mild amusement to the fact that, for the moment, he stands in the relation to the student body of a professor, inasmuch as he supplements the lectures with office hours kept for the purpose of amplifying certain points from the knowledge gained in his own experience, Mr. Kennedy said it would be difficult to overestimate the effect not only of the lectures but of the film library to be established by decision of the Department of Fine Arts in association with the Fogg Art Museum and Widener Library.

Higher Production Standards

This contribution of America's oldest university to one of the Nation's newest industries would be speedily passed on to the public in the form of higher production standards, and more selective artistry in picture-making in which this recognition and co-operative effort of a great university would be a step of equal, if not greater importance, because moving pictures are an art, and facilities for learning and the artistic side are more compatible with the progress of the industry than the haphazard, although many had to enter in.

At the end of the year the men who have taken the course, Mr. Kennedy said, would know if they desire to enter the industry. There are plenty of them who become more and more of a being placed on training before employment rather than a haphazard, catch-as-catch-can supply gained on the ground.

Men Taking the Course

Men taking the course, Mr. Kennedy thought, will have acquired a very important advantage over those who have become associated with the industry without such technical training because such men will, at the outset, "know what it is all about," whereas the ground has been new and difficult to those who have entered the field by way of other, quite unrelated activity. He thought the industry was just beginning to find itself, and that the fact of Harvard's recognition, to be followed shortly by a course at Columbia University, would be a definite work of the industry would tend to bring into its executive and industrial ranks men of such caliber as would, in turn, strongly influence an upward tide in production and distributing standards.

Contrary to the prevailing view, Mr. Kennedy pointed out that it was not the people in great metropolitan centers for whom the industry must make pictures, but for those in the suburban and outlying neighborhoods where attendance at moving picture shows was computed on a curve of little variations and the preponderance of the following individual stars came from.

"Star System" Explained

He said that much criticism of the so-called "star system" had not taken account of the fact that the great popularity waves were built

on the basis of individuality and that in comparatively rare instances the public taste which great producing units its favorite works for.

The industry needs today to think, not so much of the fact that a moving picture can be made in New York for \$100,000 today, but that a year from now it will be making in a remote town for \$45 a day, and it is the steady flow of nominal bookings rather than the single or double bookings at enormous figures which tell the tale of a picture's success in the final analysis.

OLD REVENUE LAW BROUGHT INTO USE

Rhode Island Man Convicted for Not Registering Still

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18 (Special).—The first jury trial under a law nearly a century old, which the Federal Government has elected to use in combating moon-shining in Rhode Island, ended last night with a victory for the Government in the United States District Court.

Antonio Nunes, of Central Falls, was convicted on five counts for owning and maintaining a still for the illicit manufacture of whisky without registering under the Internal Revenue Law. The jury found him guilty on each of the five counts.

The Grand Jury, which has recommended severe penalties and, in case of foreign-born convicts, deportation, indicted Nunes and others under the internal revenue laws.

Maximum prison sentence of 10 years and a \$10,000 fine may be imposed in the case of Nunes.

Patrick Dillon, counsel for Nunes, in his plea to the jury criticized the Grand Jury, but Judge George T. Norris reminded him that the members of that body were not on trial.

SMALL INSURANCE FEE FOR VISITORS

Hotel Men to Counter A.A.A. Story of High Charge

Hotel men of Massachusetts are planning immediate steps to correct the possible misapprehension as to the Massachusetts motor insurance law which many prospective tourists and visitors may have received from press articles sent out by the Automobile Automobile Association of America, F. Conlon, president of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, said today.

He will call a meeting of the association shortly to take measures to offset the effect of this report which he termed "propaganda against Massachusetts."

Contradicting the statement of the A. A. A. that summer visitors to Massachusetts would be obliged to pay a \$200 fee for the insurance, Mr. Conlon pointed out that the tourist is not obliged to register or insure his car in Massachusetts until he has been in the State 30 days, and that then it will be necessary only to take insurance for one-quarter of the year at one-fourth of the annual premium. This premium, it was stated recently by Wesley E. Monk, State Insurance Commissioner, will range from \$4 to \$11.25.

BROWN CLUBS AT WHEATON

NORTON, Mass., March 18 (Special).—The combined Brown clubs of Wheaton College will give a concert at Wheaton College on Saturday evening. It will be followed by a dance at which the Brunswick orchestra will play. Popular music, opera selections and piano numbers will be included in the program. The concert will be given by the Charlotte Tinker, 22, Portsmouth, N. H., and Ruth Evans, 20, Nanticoke, Pa., will be student soloists, representing Wheaton.

STAFF OF UNIVERSITY PAPER ELECTS EDITORS

DURHAM, N. H., March 18 (Special).—John D. Fleming of Newton, Mass., was elected editor-in-chief of the New Hampshire, the undergraduate newspaper of the University of New Hampshire, and George Webb of Manchester was chosen business manager for the coming year, at a meeting of the staff. Mr. Fleming replaces Frederick L. Robinson of Brookline, Mass., who has served as

Every Boy Takes to Tools



BOY SCOUTS LEARN WOODWORKING. Members of Troop 2 Watch Walter Hughes as He Instructs Them in the Junior Achievement Workshop at the Huntington Avenue Branch, Y. M. C. A., on How to Use Wood-Turning Implements.

Y. M. C. A. OPENS NEW WORKSHOP FOR BOYS

Junior Take Interest in Making Many Articles

The new Junior Achievement Workshop at the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Y. M. C. A. has been opened, equipped with a variety of workbenches, vices, drills, wrenches and other tools to provide the boys with every facility for making toys, handiwork and articles of advanced woodwork.

Not only will the boys, who have already shown a keen interest in the new department, profit by the experience in the fundamentals of industry, but it is expected that their work will result in considerable money with which to maintain the club.

Walter L. Hughes, in charge of the new workshop, has charge of boys entering, and they are coming from many organizations all over the city. The workshop is well supplied and sells the articles made. The boys will have as their standard of excellence "it is good if it can be sold." The best workmen among the boys will receive recognition from time to time, with an opportunity for further work and recognition. The workshop is open to all boys of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

MUSIC

Oiga Warren

Oiga Warren, soprano, whose in "All-American" song, "The Girl of the Year," she sang last evening at St. Nicholas Hall last evening. Not only did she limit herself to songs native to the United States, but she also restricted her choice of material to that which was of a serious and well-written nature. Her repertoire was well chosen and her performance was of a high standard. This combination of qualities is doubtless difficult to secure, but the maintenance of this standard resulted in an amusing and occasionally noteworthy list of songs.

Eighteenth-century writers and America had several of them—made an authentic beginning. Francis Hopkinson, one of the first composers of real merit, was represented by two songs. Both were amusing and clever. "The Old-Fashioned" sounded like any typical song of that period, whether German, Italian or English. Lifting melodies and rhythmic fancies, both thoroughly modern, decorated "The Measure."

The musical comedy, "The Measure," the one permeated every phrase with a refreshing bit of humor-fantasy from the second of Hopkinson's songs, "My Generous Heart Dialects." Gentle whimsy and deft interplay of mood abound in the simple, but effective, "The Measure."

One song which Mme. Warren disclosed proved a veritable discovery. A. Reinagle's "Have a Social Sorrow." The text is Shakespeare, and the music matches the poignance of the verse. It is a "find" for those who are interested in the history of music. As the evening progressed, Mme. Warren brought her music up to date. Four songs of MacDowell (three of unvarying merit), Charles Ives' "Thou Art Like a Flower," songs by Wadsworth, MacFadyen, Strickland, Hadley and others rounded out the cycle. Through them a complete singer of polished abilities. Her voice enjoys the benefits of many refinements of the singer's art. Especially well encompassed are the gentler tones, the "head-tones," made clearly resonant, and the lower range of the voice. The untidiness of production which sometimes enters when the singer is taken into account in a complete estimate of Mrs. Warren's singing. But it is not heard obtrusively often. Not all singers rid themselves of this quaver, but it is to be hoped that Mrs. Warren will soon remove it from her performance. She is a doubtless and her singing vastly bettered thereby. C. S. S.

GRADING IMPORTANCE URGED ON APPLE MEN

HARTFORD, Conn., March 18 (Special).—The high standards set by foreign buyers Connecticut apple growers recently sold only 15,000 barrels of apples to Germany when they could have sold 20,000 barrels. The requirements could have been met, Elbert Rogers, State Senator, told members of the Legislative Farmers Association yesterday. Senator Rogers related the incident to illustrate the importance of a new grading law which is now before the General Assembly.

BUYING OF LIQUOR MEASURE DEFEATED

CONCORD, N. H., March 18 (Special).—The measure passed by the House in the face of an unfavorable report, which would make the buyer of intoxicating liquor equally responsible with the seller, was defeated in the State Senate yesterday. The Senate, by a vote of 12 to 11, voted to indefinitely postpone passage of the measure and immediately

basal of her midyear record.

Miss Lawson also won the entrance prize of \$200 in September under the new plan of comprehensive examinations for passing the best examinations of the entering class. She was prepared for college at the East Orange High School. Honorable mention for the scholarship was made of Margaret Richardson Goodlette, of Passaic, N. J.

Red, Red Robin a-Bob-Bob-Bobbin'

Douglas, L. I., Reports "Flutterings of Spring" With Other Places

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 18.—The first flutterings of spring in the vicinity of New York City have been seen and heard. A lonely "red, red robin came bob-bob-bobbin' alone" in Douglas, L. I., and a few days before a great flock of redwing blackbirds, estimated at 2500, were seen in migration at Barnegat, N. J.

Nature lovers in outlying parts of the city say that the most welcome season of the year is arriving as fast as can be expected. The wise robin knows this and seems in no hurry this year, although an advance guard of robins were seen at Elizabeth, N. J., late in February, according to the Bronx County Bird Club, a group of boys who go on weekly bird-sighting expeditions all year around.

The midwinter snow and sleet storms have delayed the robin, according to Lee Crandall, curator of birds at the New York Zoological Society. However, song sparrows in the park have just begun to sing, he declared, and grackles are flashing their purple-bronze wings in the warming sunshine.

The record-breaker this season is the pinto, who has appeared here at the earliest time in 25 years, according to the youthful secretary of the Bronx County Bird Club, Jo Hickey, who bases his record on his own bird journal, which he has kept since he attained Boy Scout age or since, as he says, "first began to feel the thrill of sighting a new bird at a long range."

ELECTION HOURS ARE SET IN MAINE

Uniformity of Purpose of Bills Governor Signs

AUGUSTA, Me., March 18 (Special).—Measures, which make uniform the hour of the opening and closing of polls in primary and general elections, were signed by Governor Brewster last night. Under these measures the polls will not open earlier than 8 a. m. nor later than 7 p. m. in both primary and general elections.

The bills were introduced by Representative Ketchen of Presque Isle and while an attempt was made to amend them so as to change their application in towns under 400 population, the measures went to Governor Brewster for signature in their original form.

While under these measures the polls in general elections will keep open one hour later than at present, the bills do not change the closing time of the primary election.

SENATOR BORAH TO BE SPEAKER

House Once Announces Plans for Spring Meeting

BALTIMORE, Md., March 18 (Special).—William W. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, will be the principal speaker at the spring meeting of the National Association of Public School Teachers, which will be held at the Hotel Hamilton in Baltimore, Md., on Monday evening, April 11, at 8 o'clock.

The event is to be held on Monday evening, April 11, at 8 o'clock. The speaker will be William W. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho. The meeting will be held at the Hotel Hamilton in Baltimore, Md.

PRINTING INDUSTRY CENTER IS PROPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 18 (Special).—A revival of the printing and publishing industry in Springfield is the motivating purpose of a project that has as its goal the establishment of a center in this city for the industry in the North Atlantic States. The project is being pushed by the Phelps Publishing Company, while declining to reveal details of the proposal, has admitted that a plan for the reorganization of the company will be brought before the stockholders at a meeting Tuesday.

Mr. Myrick has been actively interested in the development of the Federal Land Bank and the scope of the new publishing project. It is being pushed by the Phelps Publishing Company, while declining to reveal details of the proposal, has admitted that a plan for the reorganization of the company will be brought before the stockholders at a meeting Tuesday.

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COLBY WINS AND LOSES

BANGOR, Me., March 18 (Special).—Colby College team won its debate with the University of Maine team here last night, on the question of modification of the Eighteenth Amendment, the decision of the judges being unanimous. Colby supported the negative. At Waterville the University of Maine team won over Colby on the same question, the judges' decision being two to one.

LIFTING OF ARMS BAN IS OPPOSED

Report of Threat Against Mexico Starts Plan for Nation-Wide Protest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Plans to organize a nation-wide protest against the reported threat of the Administration to lift the embargo on arms to Mexico were discussed at a meeting of official and unofficial representatives from 25 organizations, experts on international law, and editors of weekly magazines dealing with international affairs.

The meeting was presided over by George M. Lamotte of New York City, treasurer of the Foreign Policy Association and chairman of the National Council for the Prevention of War.

Speakers called attention to recently published reports from Mexico City that the American Ambassador had been informed by State Department officials that the present embargo on arms would be removed unless the Administration interpretation of the retroactive clauses of the oil and sugar laws is changed.

The organizations represented at the meetings will bring the latest developments in the situation to the attention of their members and will attempt to organize public opinion against possible lifting of the arms embargo.

Would Open Way to Revolution

Such action by the Administration, it was declared in the discussion, would open the way for revolution in Mexico, would constitute an unfriendly act against the Calles Government, and would endanger American interests in Mexico to such an extent that direct American intervention would be the next logical step.

The 27 organizations co-operating with the committee on peace with Latin America will continue the campaign begun last December for arbitration of the dispute with Mexico, according to reports made at the conference.

Mass meetings, forum discussions and addresses by experts in foreign affairs will be continued in every section of the country, it was stated, and constant efforts will be made to bring to the attention of the State Department the widespread popular demand for arbitration such as has been informed by suggestions of President Calles and outlined in the Robinson resolution unanimously approved by the Senate.

Edward T. Devine, dean of the Graduate School of American University, and professor of international law, who has given much of his time to the study of the dispute over application of the new oil and land laws of Mexico to American property there, is a proper subject for arbitration.

If there ever was a proper subject for arbitration, it is the question of precise damage done to American interests by application of the Mexican oil and land laws, and of the monetary value of the property involved, declared Mr. Devine.

Question of Interpretations

The whole trouble boils down to the question of the conflicting interpretations of the retroactive clause of the Mexican law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States. The State Department means one thing and the Supreme Court means another.

Simplified College Entrance Examinations Are Advocated

15 Colleges Show 15 Varieties of Admission Tests—Highly Successful School Found Where Funds Were Limited and Pupils Had Far to Travel

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 15.—College entrance requirements among similar institutions of the Mid-West are of patchwork quilt variety and should be revised in the interest of the puzzled freshman, a committee of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools reported at its convention here.

In 15 engineering schools there are 15 individual varieties of admission demands, and colleges of the arts, business administration and agriculture are equally whimsical, statistics gathered by the committee revealed. Colleges were advised to stick to their own requirements and restate their entrance requirements in simple form, insisting on special credits only when needed for the type of college work to be followed.

A basis for a uniform statement of requirements for entrance to the different types of schools was offered by the committee, which is composed of both high school and college administrators.

At present "there seems to be no connecting between high school and college in the field of social science," said A. A. Read, executive of the University of Nebraska, chairman of the committee. College courses are shaped without regard to the student's high school preparation. Many colleges ignore a student's high school training in physics of chemistry and assign to beginning courses the trained and untrained freshman alike. Closer connection between high school and college would avoid such waste, he held.

A rural high school burdened with all the handicaps arising from lack of funds was studied as one of the most successful schools in this section in a report of a committee read by E. L. Miller, assistant superintendent of schools of Detroit. Every graduate of this school who went to college made good in his freshman year.

In a reply to the committee's outline what he believed its reasons for success, as well as its difficulties. "One-half of the students come from farms, some traveling 40 miles," he wrote. "The building is good but

ART

At Grace Horne's

At Grace Horne's Gallery on Stuart Street there is on view an exhibition of water colors by Alice Judson. It holds its own among the many fine shows of water colors that have been seen during this season at Miss Horne's.

The artist has not selected the easiest way to employ her medium. Subject and treatment are approached with a feeling of complication, and eventual simplicity of effect. She does not avoid difficult terms, or subtle surfaces. She does not hesitate to unite various textures. Evasion of difficulties is easy for the water colorist for he can achieve superficial success by ignoring them completely. But the time has come when we are becoming suspicious of the diaphanous misty effects that have a momentary charm, but fail to "wear well."

Miss Judson has found New England, with its aged houses and simple suggestions, a constant source of inspiration to her brush. There are the wharves at Gloucester, with the large fishing boats moored, the painting them convincingly, with a feeling for their solid form and the carefully curved shape. The rigging and masts too are treated ably. She does not avoid difficult terms, or subtle surfaces. She does not hesitate to unite various textures. Evasion of difficulties is easy for the water colorist for he can achieve superficial success by ignoring them completely. But the time has come when we are becoming suspicious of the diaphanous misty effects that have a momentary charm, but fail to "wear well."

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RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 10

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 18

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

6:30 p. m.—Talk. 6:45 p. m.—Music. 7:00 p. m.—Vocal and instrumental program. 11—Dance program.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

6:30 p. m.—Book review. 7:00 p. m.—The Philharmonic ensemble.

WASH. PARTIAL, D. C. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—Hour of music. 9—Treasure Hunt. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Auctioneers. 11:30—Feature program.

WNAI, Boston, Mass. (480 Meters)

4 p. m.—"Dok" Eisenberg and his orchestra. 4:30—Jimmie Gallagher. 4:45—News. 7:25—Weather report. 7:30—The Rival Ringers. 7:45—Compulsory automobile insurance. 7:50—Talk. 8—Mendelssohn trios. 8:15—Violin. 8:30—Emily E. Pizer, cellist. Mac Huesey, pianist. 8:45—Amesbury Radio Club. 9:00—Dinner dance. 9:15—Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra. 9:25—News. 9:30—Weather report. 9:45—The Rival Ringers. 10:00—Compulsory automobile insurance. 10:15—Talk. 10:30—Mendelssohn trios. 10:45—Violin. 11:00—Emily E. Pizer, cellist. Mac Huesey, pianist. 11:15—Amesbury Radio Club. 11:30—Dinner dance. 11:45—Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra. 12:00—News. 12:15—Weather report. 12:30—The Rival Ringers. 12:45—Compulsory automobile insurance. 1:00—Talk. 1:15—Mendelssohn trios. 1:30—Violin. 1:45—Emily E. Pizer, cellist. Mac Huesey, pianist. 2:00—Amesbury Radio Club. 2:15—Dinner dance. 2:30—Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra. 2:45—News. 2:55—Weather report. 3:10—The Rival Ringers. 3:25—Compulsory automobile insurance. 3:40—Talk. 3:55—Mendelssohn trios. 4:10—Violin. 4:25—Emily E. Pizer, cellist. Mac Huesey, pianist. 4:40—Amesbury Radio Club. 4:55—Dinner dance. 5:10—Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra. 5:25—News

The Man Called Mussolini

Show Desmond, from whose pen *The Christian Science Monitor* presents a series of articles giving an intimate picture of "The Man Called Mussolini," is prominent in British journalistic circles. He has written a number of books, chiefly of a political and social character, and recently he made a close study of the Duce in Italy. For Mr. Desmond's opinions and conclusions the *Monitor* takes no responsibility. It is glad, however, to present his story because of the interest excited by the varied facets of the character of one of the most notable figures in contemporary European history.

By SHAW DESMOND

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Nearly every Fascist leader of the first rank whom I met in Rome complained bitterly about the lack of understanding of the Fascist philosophy by the outside world. "It is not that our interpreters necessarily mean to be unfair or inaccurate—it is simply that a grasp of the philosophy and spirit of Fascism needs imagination and at least some sense of romance," said one of these leaders to me. "So far, we have largely been reported by reporters." But the only man who can interpret us is the interpreter artist.

Personally, I can only say that what I had read about Fascism not only left out its very heart as a rule, but was often even ludicrously inaccurate. Whether one agrees with it or not, it is essential to understand the philosophy of Fascism in order to understand what is now, not a national but an international phenomenon, for some form of Fascism has now made its appearance in England, France, Germany and Spain—quite apart from Italy.

In the first place, Fascism was a child of the Great War. It was the natural corrective to the failure of international socialism, as Mussolini himself admitted to me. Its fundamentals are amazingly simple.

State Supreme

Right in the forefront is its belief that the state must be supreme in everything, save the sacred domain of dogmatic religion as I have before written, and even here there is a clash. No individual belief is to be permitted for a single moment to stand in face of the interests of the state, and, as Prof. Giovanni Gentile, ex-Minister of Education, said to me: "In Fascism there is no theorizing and no concern with ideological forms. But in Fascism there are no so-called 'majority' rights in the modern democratic sense; and, when it is a question of the welfare of the country and of the individual, the individual must give way."

After a lengthy stay in Italy making intensive study of Fascism, I came to the conclusion that under no circumstances does the Fascist philosophy permit of criticism of this state-supremacy; that what Mussolini is aiming at is a projection and sublimation of the old Roman concept of a Roman Empire under discipline in which each individual is regarded as a cog in the machine; and that in our day we are going to see a "machine-state" in being, upon lines apparently the same as those of Red Moscow but with one vital and outstanding difference—an idealist concept of the state as opposed to the materialist.

A Striking Parallel

Superficially, there can be shown to be between Moscow and Rome a striking parallel.

The Fascist philosophy does not permit of strikes under any conditions, as being harmful to the state. Neither does Moscow. Fascism, in the shape of Mussolini, parallels the old saying: "L'Etat—c'est moi!" So did Moscow under Lenin. In today's Italy every boy is regarded as a potential soldier. That is also true of the young recruits for Moscow's Red Army.

But here the likeness ends.

Italy is the dictatorship of a single man untroubled by theories. Moscow is the dictatorship of a triumvirate loaded with theory. The young Italian under Fascism is taught that the ideal is everything—self-interest nothing. The young Russian is

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taught that self-interest is all—the ideal nonexistent. Italy is autocracy on the road to democracy. Moscow is democracy on the road to autocracy.

The supreme contempt of the Fascist as for the "Liberal," because the Liberal always takes refuge in theory rather than in doing. In the words of one of the Italian leaders who is a prominent journalist:

Fascism Offers No Theories

"The Liberal parties of the world today are in a condition of crisis, not only in Italy but in France, in Germany, in England, in the last of which they have almost ceased to exist even as a party. The reason to the Fascist is plain. It is that they can no longer see the wood for the trees, whereas we Italians having served our apprenticeship in the hard school of war and of the socialist regime have had to face the music—that is, reality. Then he used the determinative words: "Fascism is finished forever with theories, however fine they may sound and however they may be couched."

How far this relegation of theory to the scrap heap is carried is shown by the fact that Fascism challenges the rights of any majority whatever under any conditions whatever to decide anything for a country, and yet, when I put it to one of the commandants who marched on Rome with the Dux that this implied that "the minority was always right," he said, calmly: "Not at all. It all depends upon the minority."

Fascism is so afraid of theorizing, to which it imputes the present chaos of Europe, that it will not even have a theory about the minority of which it is the expression!

Fascism, in a word, offers no theories about either the divine rights of kings or of dictators, although I have no doubt that if Mussolini tomorrow proclaimed himself supreme dictator or even emperor of a new Italian Empire, as his great prototype, Napoleon, did before him, and supplemented it with the theory of "divine right," all Italy would follow him.

No Use for "Moderation"

The third basis of the Fascist philosophy is "extremeness." One may agree or disagree, and here we are simply acting as observers, but Fascism has no use for what is generally known as "moderation." It believes that the truth always lies in extremes, and points to history in support.

"It was the 'Liberal' or 'moderate' concept of society which directly led to the idea of the class war," said one of Mussolini's right-hand men to me.

The fourth and characteristic current in Fascism is its contemptuous hatred of politicians. It has no use for the professional politician in any form, however much it may disguise it, for even Fascism can be tactful where its basic ideals are not involved and even Fascism is forced to negotiate with the diplomats of other nations.

"The politicians had nearly destroyed Italy when Fascism came," said one of the former Liberal leaders to me. "Nobody can disguise the abuses that existed. I am an opponent of Mussolini in theory; I stand outside his party; but he is a superman in his own way and a natural corrective to the professional politician."

Fascism Philosophy

I was most careful to visit Socialists, Liberals and especially the op-

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ponents and critics of Mussolini, so as to check my facts and conclusions. It is enough here to say that I either met or the names were given to me of no fewer than 29 former Socialists and Liberal leaders who, because of their hatred of the politician, have joined the Fascist school of thought.

Here, however, I want to say that I think one of the two greater struggles that lie ahead of the Italian dictator will be that with the politicians, who possess tenacious vitality and persistence.

When I was lecturing in America last year, I was astounded to find that my audiences and especially my last audience—because it was an educated audience—in the New York Town Hall where I lectured upon Mussolini and the future of Europe, were apt to take violent sides for or against Fascism. People hardly ever wanted me to give them the facts dispassionately. I feel that the special public for which I am here writing will want the facts only, will weigh them up, and will then independently come to their own conclusions.

The two things that are together entwined in the very heart of the Fascist philosophy are "suffering" and "romance." "The heavenly twins," as a Fascist would term them. Understand these two sources, and you understand Fascism. Neglect them and though you may have all the economic and political conditions of today's Italy at your finger ends, you will fail to grasp what I at least regard as the international phenomenon of the Fascist movement.

Path of Sacrifice

Fascism offers to its followers not the primrose path of Moscow, leading to the goal of drowsy faith, but a path of sacrifice.

When Mussolini cries to the women of Rome: "Give me your sons for the path that leads to glory!" they reply as one woman: "We will give them, O Duce!" When he calls to the youth of Italy to tread that path, they fling upward and outward the right hand as with eyes alight they affirm: "We come, O Duce!"

For it is the path of sacrifice and romance to which Fascism calls. Sacrifice in the daily life. Sacrifice on the battle field.

How long that ideal is likely to persist is another question, as is the goal to which the relentless stream of events may turn the Fascist movement.

MANITOBA SEEKING

NATURAL RESOURCES

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—The question of giving Manitoba control of her natural resources is to be taken up between the Dominion and provincial governments at the close of the present session of the Canadian House of Commons.

In view of the difficulty of reaching a satisfactory solution of the problem Mr. Bracken suggested to Mr. King that it be submitted to arbitration, and suggested the judicial committee of the Privy Council as a possible arbitrator. Mr. King replied that the business of the session of Parliament had made it impossible to give the subject the consideration it deserved, but that after protraction an effort would be made to reach a speedy agreement with Manitoba.

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Some Animals Accept Captivity, Others Never, Says Dr. Hornaday

Former Head of New York Zoo Points Out That Happy Surroundings and Good Care Go Far to Make Captured Beasts Contented

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Naturally wild animals do not like captivity, but if they are caught young and well treated they usually adapt themselves to it. Dr. William T. Hornaday, formerly of the New York Zoological Park, says in an article in the current issue of *American Forestry*, published by the American Forestry Association.

Many wild animals see from, or fight against, captivity asserts Dr. Hornaday, but the views of wild animals on this subject vary greatly. Wild mammals of large size that are caught when adult and in full vigor usually oppose captivity long and hard. Some give up quickly; some never do. As an example of the latter he cites Silver King, the big male polar bear caught in the Kane Basin in 1910 when fully adult.

"Of all the savage and dangerous wild mammals that I ever have known none has manifested the objection to captivity that has been shown by Silver King," declares Dr. Hornaday. "Not for one hour has he done aught that indicated amiability, or the consent of the governed. He ate food grudgingly, he refused to take exercise, and he refused to swim in his fine big pool. Talk about irreconcilables!"

But all bears do not have such views about captivity, Dr. Hornaday

maintains. As a complete opposite to Silver King, he tells about the jet black bear, caught on Anticosti Island in 1921. "That splendid animal never feared man and never hated captivity," he was caught in a comfortable shipping cage set in his forest home and six hours after capture he accepted food from the hand of Mr. Martin-Seede. He never once resented captivity and never once became angry."

The reaction against captivity on the part of wild animals is well founded, according to Dr. Hornaday, because about nine times out of ten captivity means calamity. The sensible wild animal does not go about with a chip on its shoulder looking for trouble. It loves peace and a free meal ticket, and under normal circumstances it is quite willing to keep peace. With kind treatment and suitable quarters, many wild animals would actually take satisfaction in captivity.

"But whenever and wherever we see good wild animals in the hands of mean and cruel men, suffering from maddeningly cramped prison boxes, kept grilling in the heat and glare of the sun, half frozen from bitter cold, or denuded with cold rain, we need not ask them what they think of captivity," declares Dr. Hornaday. "They appeal to you to go to the headquarters tent, make a big fuss about it, and demand reforms."

NEW YORK MAN GIVES \$100,000 TO HELP FORESTS OF NATION

To Form Half of Sum Income of Which Is to Be Used to Educate People on Conservation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18—A gift of \$100,000 toward a \$200,000 endowment fund has been received by the American Forestry Association from George D. Pratt of New York. The income from the fund is to be used in furthering the association's work of popular education on forestry and conservation. The gift is contingent upon the raising of another \$100,000, but as \$60,000 has already been contributed it leaves only \$40,000 more to make the fund available. It is expected that this amount will be immediately subscribed by individual members.

Mr. Pratt, who was formerly conservation commissioner of New York, is president of the American Forestry Association and had contributed largely in time and money to the interests of conservation.

"During the three years that Mr. Pratt has been president of the association," said Ovid M. Butler, executive secretary of the association, "he has felt that an endowment fund is essential to its best work in advancing the public interest in forest conservation. The magnitude of his gift makes the condition one which

the members can and will easily meet, and the permanent income from the endowment will strengthen immeasurably the educational activities of the association."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MRS. WIGHTMAN VS. MISS BLAKE

Win Their Way to Final of Women's Singles Tourney

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDOOR LAKETENNIS CHAMPIONS

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1901—Miss E. H. Moore.
1900—Miss E. H. Moore.

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., March 18

(Special)—Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, title-holder in 1919, and Miss Margaret Blake, Boston, will meet tomorrow on the indoor courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, in the final round of the United States women's indoor tennis singles championship tourney and the winner will succeed to the title held by Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan of Santa Monica, Calif., who did not defend this year.

Mrs. Wightman, who her way to the final round by defeating Mrs. F. V. Roser of New York in one of the semifinal round matches played this morning, 6-2, 6-2. While Mrs. Wightman's victory was not at all unexpected, the ease with which she won was rather surprising. Mrs. Wightman won most of her points by fine placing and she kept her opponent on the run so much of the time that the latter did not get any chance to use any speed or control in her striking. In the first set she scored only 12 points. She did little better in the second set, winning 21 points, but only taking two games. The match by points.

FIRST SET

Mrs. Wightman..... 4 4 4 4 2-1
Mrs. Roser..... 2 0 0 0 2-1

SECOND SET

Mrs. Wightman..... 4 4 4 4 2-1
Mrs. Roser..... 2 0 0 0 2-1

THIRD SET

Mrs. Wightman..... 4 4 4 4 2-1
Mrs. Roser..... 2 0 0 0 2-1

THIRD SET

Mrs. Wightman..... 4 4 4 4 2-1
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Basketball Is Now in the Semifinals

Hillyards to Meet Washburn College While Wichita Plays Ke-Nash-A

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18

(Special)—Hillyards, basketball team of St. Joseph, Mo., title defender, advanced to the semifinal round of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States basketball tournament here last night by defeating Phillips University of Ind., Okla., 28 to 21. The Hillyards met Washburn College of Topeka, Kan., tonight for the right to enter the final Saturday. Washburn survived by defeating the Kansas State Teachers' College of Emporia, 28 to 17.

Hillyards' companion team, the St. Joseph Boosters, were eliminated by the rangy Wichita University five, 27 to 26.

The Ke-Nash-A squad, Kenosha, Wis., eliminated the Monon Athletic Club, Lafayette, Ind., 28 to 23, in the last game of the third round, and will meet Wichita University in the other game of the semifinals. Today's summary:

A. A. U. BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Hillyards Chemical Company, St. Joseph, Mo., defeated Phillips University, Ind., Okla., 28 to 21.

Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., defeated Kansas State Teachers' College, Emporia, Kan., 28 to 17.

Wichita University, Wichita, Kan., defeated St. Joseph Boosters, St. Joseph, Mo., 27 to 26.

Monon Athletic Club, Lafayette, Ind., 28 to 23.

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DARTMOUTH SEND MEN SOUTH

Trip to Virginia Will Be Part of Conditioning Work for Track Squad

HANOVER, N. H., March 18

(Special)—After a short indoor track season the Dartmouth College track team is preparing for an extended outdoor schedule. An innovation of sending the team to Virginia during the Easter holiday season will be tried with the hope of getting some warm weather to limber up the candidates and also give the athletes some much-needed competition. Hereafter the baseball team has taken the southern trip, but the authorities decided to send the track team south this year.

The team will leave Hanover March 31 and will travel directly to Charlottesville, Va., where it will have a dual meet with the University of Virginia, April 2. This meet should be very close inasmuch as Virginia has some star performers and is supposed to be one of the best teams in the South. The Dartmouth team will have a dual meet with William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., April 3. The team will leave Hanover after the meet.

Beginning March 14 the candidates resume their training and March 28 will be the last day of the indoor season. The team will be well balanced for dual meet competition.

McCall Sets High Standard

Capt. D. C. McCall '27 is one of the best 440-yard men Dartmouth has ever had and should be an outstanding performer in the 440-yard event.

The only real weak event in the Dartmouth lineup is the two-mile run, but a number of likely-looking candidates may improve scores and equalize this event. G. B. Redding '26 is the most likely one to date. E. M. Wells '28 and R. W. Black '29, in the mile race, are the two best candidates. Wells has been consistently breaking world's records in the short-hurdle events this past winter and has won the 100-yard dash at the New England meet.

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The only real weak event in the Dartmouth lineup is the

Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Home Making

Conducted by

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Chairman, Division of Home-Making Department of the American Home, General Federation of Women's Clubs

WE ARE living in days when the people of different nations and different tongues are neighbors and kindred. World problems are home problems. We may sit in our easy chair and "tune in" for a lecture on almost any subject or a concert of almost any type of music.

All this has given us a better understanding of the viewpoint of people with whom we may differ.

It was my privilege recently to attend a meeting of the Detroit (Mich.) City Federation of Women's Clubs at which a unique entertainment was given. On the platform was a table laid for a banquet, seated at the head and foot of the table as host and hostess were Uncle Sam and "Mrs. Sam." The guests were Great Britain, Belgium, France and Italy. The women who represented these different nations must have been chosen with great care for each was distinctly typical of the nation for which she was to speak.

After a few preliminaries of serving, Uncle Sam informally told his guests that he understood that they all had definite plans and strong feelings as to how he should deal with the question of the money debt to him, and he had invited them to dine with him in the hope that they would tell him the very frank just what the situation and feeling was in their several countries.

Seeing the European Point of View

He called upon Great Britain first, and with all the seriousness and dignity of a true Briton the woman representing that country spoke for some eight or ten minutes of conditions among her people resulting from the war, of the usual friendly feeling between her country and Uncle Sam, and of a plea that Uncle Sam measure his money, of which he had a surplus, against her men that could never be replaced.

Without comment Uncle Sam then called on Belgium and a sweet-voiced woman spoke. She might as well have stepped out of one of the little houses surrounded by trees and a garden which have always stood out in my memory as the finest things I saw in that country, though not forgetting their cathedrals or treasures of art and money.

She pleaded for her little country, the underserving sufferer from a ruthless and needless warfare, in such an appealing manner that I am sure her hearers were all in entire sympathy with her and ready to grant any request she might make.

France made her plea in the clear voice and native manner of a true French aristocrat. She reminded Uncle Sam of Lafayette, of the fear and uncertainty in which France has lived for so long, of her tremendous

loss, not alone of men but of art, beauty and resources.

And then Italy put the finishing touches to a bad half hour for Uncle Sam with all the fire and vigor of a vivid personality strengthened by an array of facts presented in a clear-cut way that showed much study and deep feeling.

Uncle Sam closed the banquet and discussion, by telling why he could not see his way clear to grant all the requests, and gave a résumé of conditions and factors entering into the situation which had not before been mentioned.

The value of this entertainment can scarcely be estimated. Both the woman who took part and those who enjoyed it from the audience have a better knowledge of the subject than they would have gained from a lecture. The plan may be easily duplicated by other clubs.

From Detroit I went on to Des Moines, Ia., where I attended the American Home National Congress.

Red Lacquer Furniture, Imitating the Chinese

THE walls in the writer's house are all of a soft gray-green, quite light in effect and very bad as a background for old, ill-assorted tables and chairs. Nevertheless, one room seemed to be lovely after the furniture was placed, and the secret was soon discovered. There was in the room a dull red Chinese lacquer desk. The dull red of the desk seemed to glow very satisfactorily against the gray-green wall. So it was decided that each room in the apartment should have one piece of red lacquer.

How was this to be accomplished? The desk had cost \$150, and that was considered a great bargain for red lacquer. It was out of the question to buy more pieces when there was already a sufficient number of old chests-of-drawers and odd desks to go around. But how dreadfully did one look against the dainty walls! One was golden oak with ornate handles. One was a bad cream-colored, much nicked. Two were very poor pieces of mahogany veneer, all clipped off and with grained holes in the drawers. The smallest chest had been bought for \$4, so naturally one didn't object to

This space next week will be devoted to delights from that splendid convention.

On the train going through the middle West I read that remarkable new book, just published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, "The Road to the Temple," by Susan Glaspell, and I shall never forget the thrill of coming upon such a sentence as this, just as my train was crossing the Mississippi: "The cabin looks through bordering willows, across the gleaming Mississippi to willowed islands and the opulent peaceful hills of Illinois. Many Davenport families got their first sense of the country at the Cabin. A community is today somewhat different because 45 years ago one woman—very small, dark, quick, queer—had a sense of values better than those of her time and place."

This story of the life of George Cram Cook, told by his wife, is the most interesting tale I have ever read, and I find myself continually asking why we have not known more of this truck farmer in Iowa who could write.

"The magic of deep moonlight was on all things—on pavement, and dirty snow was glorified—on buildings, and grimy bricks had a mellowed beauty. Dinky windows were rich with shadow. Main Street was a way between romantic houses, to the right in shade, to the left in light. Beyond the snowy plain of the frozen river the dark town on the southern bank lay like a land one looks at in a dream. Thin veils of vapor floated in the sky; the earth was quiet as the stars that gleamed above it." One whose resting-place in Delphi is marked by one of the great fallen stones from the Temple of Apollo, a thing that had never been done in Greece before.

"And in the stadium of Delphi, in memory of George Cram Cook, Greeks have revived the Pythian games."

the fact that it had no handles at all—merely holes!

A hardware store was visited, where wooden knobs were bought of appropriate sizes, and some red lacquer paint, some amber and some black, to fill up the holes. Drying, plastic wood does not contract as putty does, although, according to some opinions, liquid wood is still better.

All the loose places in the veneer were scraped out and filled with the plastic wood. The unnecessary holes were also filled in and the new knobs put on. Then one coat of Chinese-red paint was put over all the pieces. One coat was sufficient in most cases. The design of the red lacquer desk were copied and drawn on the drawers after the paint had dried. A thin layer of plastic wood was put on the design to raise it slightly, as was the case with the Chinese desk. The design was then painted with gold paint. As the next and important step, a coat of amber was put over the whole red surface to "antique" it and dull the red, which was much too garish. The amber was applied with a piece of cheesecloth first being smeared rather thickly over the red and then wiped off in places to make lights and shadows, and then patted gently to remove the lines created by smearing with the rag. The raised gold designs were touched up a bit afterward with a lighter shade of gold paint to bring out the necessary lights and shadows in the little Chinese trees and pagodas.

Lastly, a coat of dull varnish was applied. This new form of varnish leaves no shine but gives a smooth satiny look and protects the surface of the design.

The work did not occupy more than three days for four chests and two chairs, and the transformation was truly gratifying. What had looked like hopelessly ugly bits of furniture now are the most beautiful objects in the rooms. The cost was very small.

Advancing colors, blue is retiring. It is found in nature in the sky or in its reflection in water, in a few flowers, in cakes of ice, shadows on snow; it is the color of the night and of distance. It appears to be the color of the air, of the ether. June is often described as blue, for it is at this season that more blue comes into the yellow-green of earlier landscapes, giving a blue effect to all the landscape.

Purple, composed of red and blue, is a stabilizing color. It is the color of shadow and gives solidity to objects. In nature it is the color of rocks, hills and mountains. Green is refreshing and restful. Because green and blue are less active colors than red or yellow, they make excellent background colors. Green in nature is the color of growth—of leaves. In early summer when growth is most rapid, all the world seems green in its joyous freshness and unfolding.

Orange is a brilliant color and used purely as it is today, it gives a new zest to decoration. It fits into every scheme just as green does, only it is active while green is quiet. It is found in nature not only in sunsets, fruits and flowers but in modified forms, also in the rich brown of woods and meadows, of fur and of metals. It comprises a wonderfully wide range of shades and tints, including the coppery reds and yellows, brown, apricot, coral, shrimp, peach and salmon. It is a direct color and seems joyous in its gay strength.

Red, the color which makes the most direct appeal to the greatest number of people, as it is used today in all its richness and purity, reflects a red reflection and is as warm as a hot color, and it is even a repellent one. The writer is not speaking of vermilion, which contains yellow, but of a red more nearly like rose-madder or carmine.

Yellow is a luminous hue. Sunlight is a white light, but yellow gives the effect of sunlight more than white itself. If a piece of yellow paper is placed in the grass it will look as if the sun were shining on it, whereas the effect is due only to the glow of the yellow. Yellow is the color of the sun, moon, stars, and artificial and candle light. It is found in nature in flowers, fruit, grasses and is the dominant color of spring. The new grass, young leaves and sprouting fields are rich in yellow; as are the crocuses, dandelions and daffodils.

Blue is different in its qualities from red or yellow and as they are

Modern English Furniture

London.

Special Correspondence

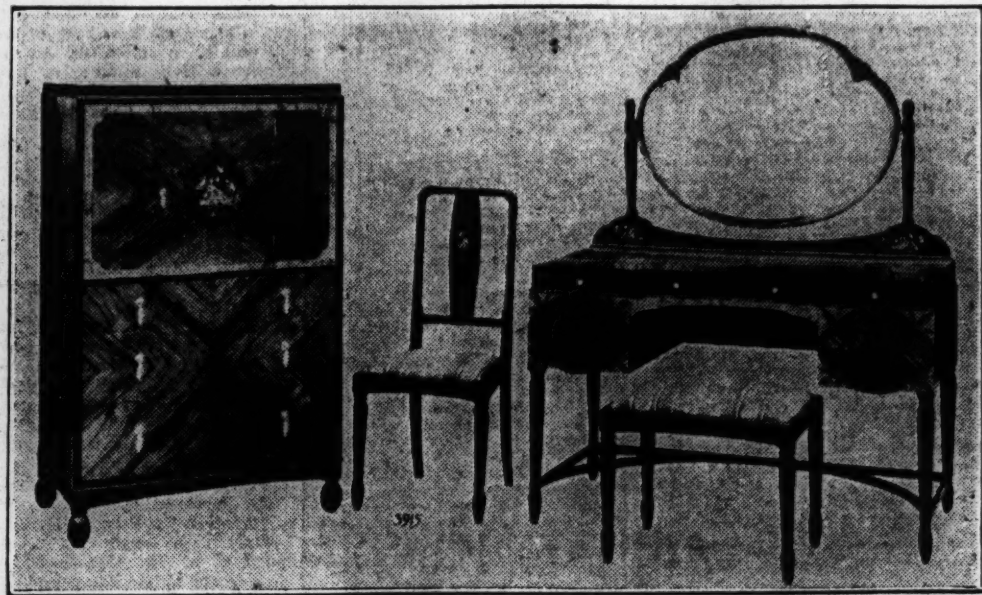
SIGNS of a definite break-away from tradition in the design of English furniture have for some time been increasingly in evidence. Particularly in artistic circles there has been dissatisfaction with the ceaseless reproduction of seventeenth and eighteenth century styles, and this modern movement has gained much greater force since the International Exposition of Decorative Art held last year in Paris.

As a matter of fact, the first attempts at the evolution of original pens, they produce more elaborate pieces, they use inlays of holly, bog oak and ebony for realistic patterns representing familiar English flowers. Gimson himself, departing from his customary role of simplicity, made one or two ornate little cabinets, inlaid with silver, mother-of-pearl and choice woods.

The most modern movement Another step forward has been made during the past year, for modern style furniture is now being made by large scale manufacturers and may be purchased in the big retail

in the perfection of a conventional idiom, and this can scarcely be achieved without first attaining distinctively individual realism, since it is necessary to observe and reproduce before one can originate.

Moreover, the modern movement in English furniture is inspired by a great ideal—no less than the production of articles which, instead of echoing past achievements, shall express the character, outlook, and experience of the present day. It is felt that the age which has produced the motorcar and the airplane should be able to express itself in original furniture; and that the modern woman, with her education, her freedom and her short hair, should have a different home environment from



Modern English Bedroom Suite, Veneered With Walnut, Banded With Ebony and Amboyna, and Inlaid With Colored Woods Representing Flowers and Butterflies. The Handles Are of Ivory, a Material Very Characteristic of Modern Furniture Design.

style in modern English furniture were made some 60 years ago by William Morris, but his work failed to express what he was striving after. A chest by Morris is preserved in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, just outside the entrance to the library, and while this piece of cabinetwork is certainly an interesting memorial to a master of handcraft, it has to be admitted that design and decoration are both inferior.

Ernest Gimson and His Disciples Where Morris failed, however, his disciple, Ernest Gimson, succeeded by the simple process of eliminating decoration almost completely and by dispensing with curves. In designing furniture, Gimson based most of his shapes on the plan of the square or oblong box, and the result was something which, because of its very simplicity, was quite original and at the same time typically British—plain and sturdy.

The school of craftsmanship which Gimson founded is still active, numbering among its members men like Ernest Barnsley, Peter Wailes, Gordon Russell and Eric Sharpe. They work in the homeliest of home-made timbers—oak and chestnut, and less frequently, walnut—and although the decoration of their work is elementary, consisting mostly of lines, gouges and simple chamfers, their furniture is full of the character of the English countryside and of the open air. At the same time, it is built to outlast the centuries. When, as occasionally hap-

pened, they produce more elaborate pieces, they use inlays of holly, bog oak and ebony for realistic patterns representing familiar English flowers. Gimson himself, departing from his customary role of simplicity, made one or two ornate little cabinets, inlaid with silver, mother-of-pearl and choice woods.

The chief characteristics of the newest furniture are finely figured walnut veneers, mahogany, amboyna and satinwood bandings, and above all, brilliant panels inlaid with various colored or stained woods in designs of flowers, butterflies, and birds. Some of these panels show signs of a new convention in English decorative art, and this is the more interesting after the realism of Gimson. The culmination of a decorative period almost always consists

that which prevailed in the eighteenth century. It is the endeavor to meet this need and to express twentieth-century conditions in terms of furniture, that is causing the evolution of an original modern style in England.

Homemade Flower Support

Nothing is less decorative than a bouquet in which all the flowers are wedged tightly together or stand in a stiff, angular fashion.

The flower supports sold in the stores and intended to sit in bowls, often hold the flowers too rigidly. A contrivance that works better and is homemade, is a round piece cut from wide-meshed wire. That used around chicken yards is good for the purpose. With pliers cut the piece out a little larger than the bowl in which it is to be used. Then bend down the out edges until the flat surface of the netting comes as near the bottom or top of the bowl as you wish, this depending on the height of the bowl and the kind of flowers used. With this wire support the flowers can be arranged to make a loose and very graceful bouquet.

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Poppies of Many Kinds

IN THE gardens of long ago only one sort of poppy used to be seen. It was a small flower, less than two inches across, of a beautiful shade of red, less orange than the Flanders poppy, but without the slightest trace of pink. Hundreds of these blossoms were borne on tall branching plants which sowed themselves prolifically from year to year. But few now remain except in very old gardens. The name itself for this variety has disappeared. Other and better poppies, however, have risen from obscurity to take its place.

Like the larkspur, the poppies are, throughout the temperate zone of the United States, in both the annual and perennial flower classifications. Among the annual poppies the Shirley varieties reign supreme. In favorable soil they attain a height of over three feet, and the blossoms are sometimes five inches in diameter. The colors are exquisite. Beginning with pure white, they range through a delicate suffusion of pink at the edges of the white blossoms, to pale shell-pink, old-rose and geranium, up to brilliant crimson. There are many combinations of these in single blossoms—rose petals may be edged deeply with crimson, or crimson with white, or white blossoms may have large crimson spots at the base of the petals. Unrivaled for decoration, especially against bluish or green walls, they last for three days in the house if plunged into water immediately after being cut with sharp shears.

Their culture is simple. The ground should be slightly stirred, the seed sown broadcast as evenly as possible, and lightly raked in. In a month they will be budded, and in the garden brilliant for another month. If petunia seed is mixed with the poppy seed, bloom will last into fall as assured.

The other annual poppy is in reality not a poppy at all. It is the "California poppy," or *eschscholzia*. Its petals are formed and less crinkly than those of any true poppies, its foliage far more lacy. In the middle of April, sow a large bed broadcast with California poppy seed. In a month the buds will begin to pop their little cone-shaped hoods, and the garden will be golden. The colors of these flowers range through white and palest cream and a shade of girlish golden-orange, with deep orange blotches, to reddish-orange and pure crimson tones. If kept cut these plants will bloom through the entire summer, with perhaps two rests of a week each. They are decidedly among the most practical annuals, and they self-sow prolifically from year to year. They grow

wild in California, where the fields are ablaze with them.

Iceland poppy or *papaver nudicaule* grows about a foot high and is unusual in that the foliage is evergreen. It is fern-like, and formed in little tight tufts. The flowers are almost as large as the Shirley's, but instead of being of pastel shades, are of bright yellow, pure white, and orange-scarlet. They are among the most practical flowers for picking. If the blossoms are cut before they are full they will develop in the house and last for days. Beginning to bloom in May, the plants remain in flower during most of the summer. If the seed pods are picked off. They are not particularly about their soil and are very often grown successfully in rock gardens.

The other perennial poppies are the most enormous and gorgeous flowers of the name—the oriental poppies. Opening upon thick prickly stems, these blossoms are sometimes almost a foot across, and blaze brilliantly in their orange-crimson. Nowadays they are seen in white, also, and salmon-pink and rose, but in the minds of most gardeners the words oriental poppy call up pictures of enormous exotic vermillion blossoms. They are difficult to place correctly in the house, since one single blossom will at once dominate a room. They are among the most tropical appearing flowers. The flowers of enormous exotic vermillion blossoms. They are difficult to place correctly in the house, since one single blossom will at once dominate a room. They are among the most tropical appearing flowers. The flowers of enormous exotic vermillion blossoms. They are difficult to place correctly in the house, since one single blossom will at once dominate a room. They are among the most tropical appearing flowers.

All the varieties of poppies are alike in that their petals are delicate and exquisite and their pollen rich and golden. Bees revel in poppies until the lovely petals are broken by their pressure. For this reason the flowers should be gathered early in the morning—as soon as they are opened—and plunged at once into jars of water.

It may seem as though the common corn poppy, or "Flanders" poppy, should have been included in the list. It is in reality, however, a small and primitive shrubby. It is mainly a sentiment which endears this flower to us; compared with the cultivated and improved varieties it assumes the position that a single wild rose would if placed beside a deep yellow tea.

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EDUCATIONAL

When Parents Accept Their Duties

By EDWARD W. STITT
Associate Superintendent of Schools,
New York City

WE believe sincerely that there is a bright side to the picture. While press and pulpit agree that there is a decline in the good old-fashioned home, it is a pleasure to record the efforts that are being made to bring to parents higher ideals of service. Child study societies, parents' associations, congresses of mothers, conferences on home and parental duties, child study societies, the big brother and sister organizations, and a national league of teacher-mothers, are being organized all over the United States. The daily press is co-operating and thousands of newspapers now have a home page and a school page or a page for parents and children. Many churches are providing commodious quarters for the social and recreative life of the young people. Schools are co-operating to a remarkable degree, and the wider use of the school plant has done much to provide social, literary and recreative advantages which were not dreamed of half a century ago.

Lady Astor recently delivered an inspiring address in New York before the League of Women Voters and strongly urged that the raising of children was, as she expressed it, a "big job," and one that demanded the best efforts of all parents. She urged strongly that it was little use to make things "greenish" for our own children if we cannot do the same thing for other children. Parental responsibility, she declared, must begin in the cradle. You have to be mentally alert for children all the time. As you know, she said, the mother of six children and is a fine type of motherhood, well worthy of imitation. She does not play bridge, nor use cosmetics. She has deprecated too much fuss and excessive moving pictures. Parents Should Be Worth Imitating.

Lack of parental responsibility is sure to breed as a natural sequence a lack of respect from children for their parents. Young people are naturally quick to imitate the faults or misdeeds of their parents. "Is it any wonder," said a high school planning in a recent sermon, "that a high school boy carries a flask when he knows that his parents patronize bootleggers?" Rabbi Nathan Krass in a recent address on "The Perils of Youth," also strongly criticized modern parents who want to influence their children and who admonish them from certain kinds of conduct, but who themselves indulge in the very things against which they caution their children. Such parents can hardly hope to lead their children on the right path.

Let me urge that every parent should strive to keep up with modern tendencies in education so far as their intellectual capacity will permit. On account of the rapid growth in culture and mental development. If, therefore, educated parents retrograde, and fail to keep up with modern books and methods, they will soon lose the respect of their children. We do not mean by this that the parent must continue to take up all the high school studies with their children. We are simply urging that proper interest be shown in all modern methods of education. Good books shall be read and recommended to your children and a strong effort be made that the latter shall feel that you have all their best interests at heart, and are not "old fogies" or "back numbers." A further factor in the education of parents in taking a proper interest in their own conduct is found in the great amount of useful literature which has been issued in the past few years, bearing directly upon home and the duty of parents.

Where the Children Obey
It is true that the average teacher realizes the growing lack of respect for authority displayed by pupils, and by the individuality and efficiency preserves proper discipline in her classroom. In school at least, especially with the co-operation rendered by our efficient principals, the pupils obey with cheerful acquiescence. Outside the school, it is very evident that the good old-fashioned obedience formerly given to parents is no longer the general rule.

Some of the trouble seems to arise from the fact that there has been a marked decline in Sabbath observance. The growth of motion pictures, opening of vaudeville theaters, Sunday professional baseball, and the lure of the country and the automobile, have united in causing a decline of good old-fashioned Sunday. Dr. Nathan Krass, Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, recently declared as follows: "Millions of American children know nothing about religion."

Each pastor should be anxious to have a strong and well attended Sunday-school, not only that the pupils may have regular periods of systematic Bible study, but also that they shall be present for at least one church service each Sunday and thus have an opportunity to listen once a week to a sermon. If the clergyman has many children present in his congregation as he should strive to have, he will prepare such a lesson of inspiration that both old and young will be led to a better life.

In stressing the great importance of parental co-operation, we want the fathers to remember that they have a duty in this matter as well as the mothers. A great commandment declares that it is our duty to honor father and mother. Both are included in this sacred blessedness. As a rule, mothers are fully alive to their duties and are doing their fair share in bringing up the children properly. Too often the father is a

silent member of the firm of "Dad and Ma," and is anxious to be relieved of his share of responsibility. This is a grave mistake. "Dear Old Dad" must do his share. This means that he must take part in the games of his children, read their books, supervise their school duties, and frequently attend church service with them. We heard recently of a wealthy banker who owned a great deal of property. When the lad's twelfth birthday arrived, he received from his father, not a deed to a piece of property, but a duly executed legal document, properly sworn to, by which the father solemnly promised to spend an hour

each day with his son to be used as the latter should desire. The covenant was to last until the lad had reached 16 years of age. It carried out what God said: "Let us live with our children."

The Father's Opportunity
We would urge that fathers should especially be on their guard that their business, social or professional careers, are beyond criticism. Let your name be one that carries the certainty of honor, honesty, and a square deal. We hope that at least one member of the family will follow in his father's footsteps and bring added honor to the family name. Mark Sullivan has discovered 87



"11 A. M. Playtime": From the Etching by Ellen A. Soper. Courtesy of M. Knoedler & Co.

Shall My Child Study the Piano?

IV—Mothers and Practicing

THE mother can do certain definite things that will be of invaluable help to the music teacher of her child. In fact, they will go far toward assuring the child's progress in music.

To begin with, the mother's attitude toward the practicing means much. If you are one whose children are trained in sane and time-saving habits, your victory is partly won. From the very first, the child must understand that music lessons imply a certain amount of effort on his part. This is to be estimated fairly, and arranged for properly, and then there is to be no question, no argument, no neglect. The child who accepts the daily practice as part of his routine settles to it far more amiably than the one who can slide out of it ever so often, and is continually on the lookout for a chance to do this.

"How much practice?" is usually the first query. This, of course, depends upon the child's age. Fifteen minutes twice a day is enough for the child from 6 to 9 years old. From 9 to 11, 45 minutes may be spent profitably, and even two half hours, if conditions permit. The undesirable habit of clock-watching is obviated if the teacher will require that each portion of the lesson be gone over a certain number of times each day. Even a small child can realize that each repetition must show improvement, and will take pride in working for it. This improvement may take the form of better melody playing, more speed, lighter staccato, or more artistic shading.

If you want a cheerful child at the piano, never require practice immediately after school. Even the private school pupil needs free time before settling again to concentration.

Morning Practice Valuable
A short practice period in the morning is doubly valuable. When this is possible, it is the time for the more difficult portion of the lesson, like the reading of new material. Short practice periods are most desirable, as the child approaches the short period in a more willing attitude, and for this reason he does better work.

Few children under the age of 10 or 12 years will voluntarily turn to any task like regular practice. It is the part of the mother to supply directions for practicing, and then to see to it that the practice is regular. Practicing is the co-ordination of certain visual symbols with certain movements, and the repetition of this co-ordination until the movements become automatic. This process is greatly helped by the formation of habit, and that is why regular practice is so imperative. Desultory practice has cheated many people of their rightful musical development, and broken the hearts of countless music teachers.

Dislike of practice is by no means

a sign that a child lacks musical ability, or that lessons should be discontinued. The power of concentration and mental control which are needed for voluntary practice are not part of the mentality of a six or seven year old, and we should not expect it. As the child begins to hear pleasing results from his work at the keyboard, his interest awakens. This will require less and less inducing, and become more and more voluntary. The reading of the musical symbols is fascinating, and soon, when the child realizes that they are the secret which opens to him the world of tone, he becomes increasingly facile in reading them. Patience in this preliminary stage is most essential. If you are willing to remind the small child of his practicing, and quietly pursue your course when the playmates call, and other mothers decline any interest in such responsibility, you will ultimately reap a reward whose gratifying results will bless many years to come.

Importance of Child's Comfort

Attentive practice is largely dependent on the child's physical comfort. Such things as clean hands and a drink, for instance, make for quiet, comfortable practice. These may seem irrelevant details, but attention to them will automatically eliminate a large amount of fussing. Any child whose feet do not touch the floor should have a footstool. When little legs dangle the child is apt to fret and wriggle, while we blame him for indifference. The adjustable piano stool is a better seat than a bench, as the latter is always too low.

If it is possible for you to oversee the first reading of new material, you can correct mistakes at once, and the first impression of the music will be clear and accurate. After this first careful reading, let the child decide which parts will need special practice. He may even mark them lightly in the music, and so, from the very start, do intelligent practicing. If you wish your child to read correctly at sight, do not keep the place with a pencil. From the first note reading, the child must get used to keeping his eyes on the printed page. If you point the place for him, his eyes will stray to his fingers, and he will never train his muscles to judge key location and estimate distances without the help of his eyes.

Supervising practice does not always mean that your chair is close to the piano, and your work and interests completely set aside. If you are in the room, reading or sewing, the child will feel that he is under your direction, and he can have the comfort of your opinion regarding his work. "What was good?" or "Only one mistake that time!" will spur him on to his best efforts.

Sometimes let the child tell what mistake he has made. This will drive the point home, and help to prevent a repetition of the mistake. When he can criticize his own work, then he is listening alertly, and thinking clearly, and this will fit

prominent American firms which have continued from father to son for more than half a century—even unto the third or fourth generation. These firms have survived competition, panics, wars and changed conditions of life. John Ames made shovels which were used to dig trenches at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and an Ames makes satisfactory shovels today. The great grandson of William Colgate still carries on a great business which was started in 1806. These firms have been in operation more than a century and have been characterized for square dealing and for their unusual standard of qualities. Let these lessons of success be an inspiration to every father that he will set a model which his children shall be proud to follow. He should guide them by practice rather than by precept.

Educating Russia's Unschooled Adults

Leningrad
Special Correspondence
"GUBOLITPROSVET." A pre-revolutionary Russian would have thrown up his hands in noncomprehension on hearing this hybrid abbreviation for the Russian words which mean "Provincial Department of Political Education." But this word, and the institution for which it stands, have become firmly established in the Soviet scheme of things.

Before the war Russia might have been described as a country where a few people had a very high education and the majority of the people had little or none. On one side there was a small class of very gifted intellectuals, contributing to world culture a large number of writers, natural scientists, artists, critics. At the other extreme, was the vast mass of totally illiterate or barely literate peasants. The poorer classes in the cities also had limited educational facilities.

There can be little doubt but that much of Russia's difficulty in achieving peaceful and orderly progress can be traced to this sharp contrast between the highly educated minority and constructive signs in the present Russian social order that an active campaign is under way to bridge over this chasm, to bring some sort of rough and ready education to the masses of the people. And "Gubolitprosvet" is an important agency in reaching the unschooled adult population and drawing them into educational and social activities.

Reaching Unorganized Population
"We aim primarily to reach the unorganized part of the adult population," he began. "The trade unions themselves carry on a good deal of educational work among their members, so we try to avoid duplicating this work and develop our activity mostly among the peasants and among those classes of the city population which are not reached by the trade unions. We estimate that our clubs, educational courses, readings, libraries, etc., reach about 9 per cent of the total population."

"In the peasant villages we try to establish 'izba-chitalnyas,' or reading-rooms, which can become centers of social activity. Besides reading books and newspapers the peasants who come to the izba-chitalnyas can sometimes listen to lectures on agricultural subjects, given by the local agronomes, or take a course in reading and writing. Illiteracy has been overcome to a large extent in Leningrad Province; there are now only 16,000 adult and 5000 adolescent illiterates."

"In the cities much of our work is done through the agency of clubs, which are equipped with libraries, reading-rooms and instructors. These clubs then develop circles for specialized study and activity among their members. So there are musical circles and circles for natural science and chess circles and what-not. We have 108 clubs, including 10 for minor nationalities, such as Poles, Estonians, Ukrainians, Jews, etc. We also have eight homes of political education serving various regions of the city."

Constructive Activity
A visit to one of these homes of political education, located in the Viborg section of the city, across the River Neva, conveyed an impression of bustling and varied activity. In one room a group of young musicians were trying out for places in an orchestra of balalaikas. On the floor above was the headquarters of the scientific circle, where a number of students were being initiated into the study of electricity by means of a few simple preliminary experiments. The entrance to the hall where moving pictures were being shown was crowded.

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Study Projects for Monitor Readers

IS THE influence of the home upon the family, the community, and the state actually lessening or merely changing, and in what way?

How can the situation be helped by the institutional teaching of home duties, and how by a study of the relationships between parents and children?

Recognizing the fact that radio, talking machines, automobiles, electrical appliances, and other so-called luxuries of this age are now elements in modern life, what can be done to so adjust the home to their use that the best things of home life are not only conserved, but also developed?

TO WHAT degree do you feel it advisable to substitute a "new education," with emphasis on initiative and discovery on the part of the pupil, for the present system, in which routine and discipline play an important part?

How may these two standards be reconciled so that the average boy or girl entering the field of business directly from high school may be fitted for his or her work?

If a federal department of education, with a secretary in the President's Cabinet were established, how could this department be kept free from politics?

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Friday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

reading-rooms and instructors. These clubs then develop circles for specialized study and activity among their members. So there are musical circles and circles for natural science and chess circles and what-not. We have 108 clubs, including 10 for minor nationalities, such as Poles, Estonians, Ukrainians, Jews, etc. We also have eight homes of political education serving various regions of the city."

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A visit to one of these homes of political education, located in the Viborg section of the city, across the River Neva, conveyed an impression of bustling and varied activity. In one room a group of young musicians were trying out for places in an orchestra of balalaikas. On the floor above was the headquarters of the scientific circle, where a number of students were being initiated into the study of electricity by means of a few simple preliminary experiments. The entrance to the hall where moving pictures were being shown was crowded.

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Parent-Teacher Activities

A county parent-teacher chairman of the Michigan State Parent-Teacher Association, in writing of the work in connection with rural schools, says: "People in towns and cities little realize the value of the parent-teacher association to the one and two-room schools in rural communities. There may be only a handful of people active in the community effort, their meeting places, the schoolhouses, are not equipped with lighting systems in most places, borrowed lamps and lanterns strung around the room furnishing the light. Nevertheless, the group of people is sincere in a desire to make conditions better for their children. One county father said at a meeting recently, 'The Parent-Teacher Association is making the little and large schoolhouses all over this broad land of our truly 'meeting houses.'"

This parent-teacher chairman suggests six ways to make a parent-teacher meeting worth while: people—not just parents; promptness—always call meetings to order on time; planning programs; pep—plan your work, then work your plan; publicity—publish your activities for everyone is interested; prayer—and the greatest of these is prayer.

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The Art of the Translator

IN THE entire range of literary production, perhaps no more perplexing problems present themselves than those which concern translating from one language into another. Since the very earliest translations of the Bible, philologists must have realized the difficulties of correct rendering, and the hundreds of existing versions of the Scriptures are evidence to that effect. Every foreign language has limitations of its own when it becomes a question of doing justice to the original. And while the retention of meaning may be considered the first requisite, it is far from being the only important factor in the process of linguistic transmutation.

How frequently it is said by those familiar with some work in the original: "This is a very poor translation." Where, then, lies the fault? Very often the literal translation wholly circumvents the idea of the author, and much translating is unsatisfactory in this respect. Of course, there can be no drastic departure from what is the author's intention, for that would be most unjust to his work. But there have been instances where the fundamentals of the original have been so well understood by the translating craftsman that his finished product arises almost as if new born, in a new language, while retaining all that its author desired to voice in the language in which he wrote.

The joys and trials of the translator, however, are not always of his own making. He is confronted with a task that requires such patience as writers in other branches of literature seldom are called upon to exercise in the plying of their trade. If he is conscientious he will experience many a difficult hour in turning a phrase to his satisfaction or finding the exactly right word. Even if he is quite as familiar with the foreign language as with his own, his difficulties are by no means lessened, since this knowledge makes him the keener to enter wholly into the author's meaning, however veiled or filled with intricacies. If, on the other hand, he has only a slight reading knowledge of the original, no grammatical perfection of his own language and no style that he may be able to display can save the translation from being mediocre. For merely borrowing an idea and letting it go at that is little less than dishonest, though credit may still go to the author who has been thus unfortunate in his translator.

The less generally known languages, such as Russian, present difficulties of their own. In fact, here is a situation that has a different aspect in that the Russian author in all probability finds that his work has to go the way of the French language before it reaches, let us say, the English. In such a case, of course, the translator may have been commissioned to do his work as best he can, and his responsibility, therefore, is much less than that of the publisher. But no such excuses appertain to translators.

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WILLIS J. ABBOT
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To one entering wholeheartedly into his task of translating, who is equipped as he should be, many pleasant surprises await on the way. He may have been halted because certain obstacles seemed almost insurmountable, but suddenly he arrives at a passage that strikes joy into his heart because he sees as in a vision what the author had received as his inspiration. It is at such moments, however, that the translator must curb his enthusiasm lest he be carried away by his "discovery." Quite often, furthermore, he may experience the same uneasy feeling of helplessness, when it comes to conveying his translated words to paper, as the author of the original experienced when, after the visitation of the muse, he fails to make his written efforts measure up to what his inspiration promised.

There is a phase of translating which, quite apart from what it means to the original author, and the reader of the translation, ought not to be passed by as unimportant from the translator's point of view. For, translating has not infrequently been the open sesame to original authorship where perhaps diffidence might have prevented a launching upon the sea of literary experience. For this reason the possession of another language than the particular vernacular always constitutes a valuable stock in trade. Reading the literature of other lands and languages and translating broadens the vision. An individual style is often the result where there is this mental blending of languages, and no doubt the genius of Joseph Conrad built solidly on what he owed to both his native tongue and his adopted one.

The translator who does his work to the best of his ability need not feel himself a pariah in the profession of literature. Often he remains unrecognized for what he does, the reader giving thought to his existence only when the translation rankles. But it is not of those who shirk their tasks that the discussion concerns itself here. The conscientious translator, on the other hand, fills a place that makes him absolutely essential to culture and progress. If he did not exist, there would be a void.

But just because he is a valuable member of the writing craft, the translator must realize his obligation to society and give of his best. If he does not render proper service, his work descends to the level of the inexpressible. Translating can be an expression of artistic writing in the hands of those who are sufficiently endowed and are earnest in their efforts.

Now, publishers have not always been able or willing to gauge the translator at his value. If the work is literature, let it also have the benefit of the gain as well as the name. The laborer is worthy of his hire in the domain of translating as elsewhere. Only by all concerned showing their willingness to work together will translating take its place in the profession where by all rights it belongs.

Two Songs of the City

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Summer Morning

Morning is a pool of water nestled between housetops, round and green like dew in a leaf. The day is round and green and clear, everything glistening and singing within morning. Soon, I shall go inside, taking morning with me, for outside it would go with the sun.

Winter Morning

Morning is a listening to far-away voices talking when I talk and listening when I listen; their work threading gray-blue and cloud-white. Indoors it will be more quiet. There I shall light a red flame that shouts.

FLORA LAWRENCE MYERS.

The Comparison Folly

Another common and insidious suggestion I will call the Comparative. It is the suggestion which comes to some people whenever they are occupied with any artist, that some other artist is better. They can think of one artist only in terms of another, and their comments upon art consist entirely of comparisons. In the last of the old lady who, watching Sarah Bernhardt in the part of Cleopatra, said, "How unlike the beautiful home-life of our own dear Queen!" So they, while they listen to Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, say to themselves, "How unlike a fugue by Bach!" It is, but the fact is irrelevant; diversity, as it is a virtue of nature, is also a virtue of art. Bach is Bach; and for that very reason we should not wish other musicians to be like him, just as we do not wish all men to be like George Washington, in spite of his virtues. To ask one artist to be like another is to ask him not to be an artist; and, if you get the habit of comparison, you become incapable of enjoying any art whatever. You look before and after and pine for what is not; you concern yourself, not with what an artist is giving you; but with what he is not giving you; and that you demand of him because he is not giving it to you. Criticism subject to this kind of suggestion is common, and wearisome to read. It never attends to the matter in hand, but is always peering round the corner after something that is excellent so long as it is not in sight. But you know its excellence would vanish for the critic if once he had it before him. And that is because he can neither experience nor enjoy any work of art directly; all he can enjoy is the sense that he is engaged in a relentless pursuit of something better. — A. CLUTRON-BROCK, in "Essays on Literature and Life."

So soon as early Dawn shone forth, the rosy-fingered, anon Odysseus put on him a mantle and doublet, and nymph clad her in a great shining robe, light of wool and graceful, and about her waist she cast a fair golden girdle, and a veil withal upon her head. Then she considered of the sending of Odysseus, the great-hearted. She gave him a great axe, fitted to his grasp, an axe of bronze double-edged, and with a goodly handle of olive wood fastened well. Next she gave him a polished adze, and she led the way to the border of the lake where tall trees grew, alder and poplar, and pine that reacheth unto heaven, seasoned long since and sere, that might lightly float for him.



Lighthouse in the Streets of Colombo, Ceylon

Debussy's Music Is Our Own

Even at the first encounter the style of "Pelléas" was mysteriously familiar. It made us feel that we had always needed such rhythms, such luminous chords, such limp phrases, that we perhaps had even heard them, sounding faintly, in our imaginations. The music seemed as old as our sense of selfhood. . . . It seemed, to fashion out of the air, a light with powerful flashing rays which alternately flamed over the tropical sea and into the windows of many a house in the city. In the immediate vicinity of the lighthouse, which is the city's principal clock-tower as well as shops, hotels and cafés, and as one steps forth from them in the evening a glance upward discovers the immense corrugated glass of the lantern moving slowly and evenly round and round in unceasing motion from sunset to dawn. Around the base of the tower the traffic of the busy tropical seaport centers, probably the only place on the world where a lighthouse stands in a city environment.

For all its glowing earthenness, the style of Debussy is the most liquid and impalpable of musical styles. It is forever gliding, gleaming, melting; crystallizing for an instant in some savory phrase, then moving quivering onward. It is well-nigh edgeless. It seems to flow through our perceptions as water flows through fingers. The iridescent bubbles that float upon it burst if we touch them. It is forever suggesting water—fountains and pools, the glistening spray and heaving bosom of the sea. Or, it shadows forth the formless breath of the breeze, of the storm, of perfumes, or the play of sun and moon. His orchestration invariably produces all that is cloudy and diaphanous in each instrument. He makes music with flakes of light, with bright notes of pigment. . . . Yet there is no uncertainty, no mistiness in his form, as there is in that of some of the other impressionists. His music is classically firm, classically precise and knit. His lyrical, shimmering structures are perfectly fashioned. . . . There are moments when "Pelléas," the fine liquid of sound, the melodic moments that merge and pass and vanish into one another, become the gleaming rims that circumscribe vast darkling forms. There are portions of the drama that are any work of art directly; all he can enjoy is the sense that he is engaged in a relentless pursuit of something better. — A. CLUTRON-BROCK, in "Essays on Literature and Life."

Water at Work

The transformation of landscape by moisture is no matter of appearance only, no mere optical illusion or effect of liquid stained glass. It is a sort of echo or symbol to our senses of very serious events in prehistoric times. Water, which now seems only to lap the earth or to cloud it, was the chisel which originally carved its surface. They say that when the planet, recently thrown off from the sun, was still on fire, the lighter elements rose in the form of gases around the molten metallic core; and the outer parts of this nucleus in cooling formed a crust of igneous rock, which, as the earth contracted, was crushed together and wrinkled like the skin of a raisin. These wrinkles are our mountain chains, made even more rugged and villainous by belated eruptions. On that early earth there was no water. All was sheer peaks, ledges, and chasms, red-hot or coal black, or of such livid metallic hues, crimson, saffron, and purple, as may still be seen on the shores of the Dead Sea or in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. . . . As the cooling progressed, however, the steam that was in the upper atmosphere began to condense and to fall in rain. At first the hot drops no doubt sizzled as they fell and rose again immediately in vapor, yet the meteorological cycle was established notwithstanding. The rain that evaporated descended once more, each time colder and more abundant, until it cut channels among the crags, ground and polished their fragments into boulders and pebbles, formed pools in the hollows, and finally covered the earth up to its chin with the oceans. Much detritus meantime was washed down from the rocks; it gathered in crevices and along the pockets and slacker reaches of river. This sediment was soaked with moisture and mixed with dissolved acids, it became the first soft layer of earth and finally a fertile soil. Water in this way softened the outline of the mountains, laid the floor of the valleys, and made a leafy and a cloudy place of the planet. — GEORGE SANTA-YANA, in "Soliloquies in England."

Odysseus Builds His Raft

the close-set uprights, and finished them off with long gunwales, and therein he set a mast, and a yard-arm fitted thereto, and moreover he made him a rudder to guide the craft. And he fenced it with wattled osier withies from stem to stern, to be a bulwark against the wave, and piled up wood to back them. Meanwhile Calypso, the fair goddess, brought him web of wool of cloth to make him sails; and these too he fashioned very skillfully. And he even made fast therein braces and halyards and sheets, and at last he pushed the raft with levers down to the fair salt sea.

It was the fourth day when he had accomplished all. . . . And goodly Odysseus rejoiced as he set his sails

to the breeze. So he sat and cunningly guided the craft with the helm, nor did sleep fall upon his eyelids, as he viewed the Fields and Boötes, that setteth late, and the Bear, which they likewise call the Wain, which turneth ever in one place, and keepeth watch upon Orion, and alone hath no part in the baths of Ocean. This star, Calypso, the fair goddess, bade him to keep ever on the left as he traversed the deep. Ten days and seven he sailed traversing the deep, and on the eighteenth day appeared the shadowy hills of the land of the Phæacians, at the point where it lay nearest to him; and it showed like a shield in the misty deep. — ODYSSEY, BOOK V (BUTCHER AND LANG).



Lighthouse in the Streets of Colombo, Ceylon

Onvoorwaardelijk Vertrouwen in God

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

MENIGVULDIG zijn de voorvallen naar de Schrift, die bewijzen wat gewonnen kan worden door God te vertrouwen. Het is betreurenswaardig dat het mensdom niet meer in het algemeen en lang geleden de les, die deze voorvallen zoo duidelijk aantoonde, ingezien en aangenomen hebben. Toch schijnt het soms voor den materialistisch opgevoeden mensch wel wat te idealistisch om te denken, dat men inderdaad in de woorden van den dichter zeggen kan,

"Ik laat mijn last voor Zijne voeten vallen.
En ga voort met een lied!"

en dan zich werkelijk gesteund te gevoelen in de realisatie, dat hij zijne moeilijkheden in de handen geplaatst heeft van den almachtigen Vader, die er bealst goede zorg voor dragen zal. Het is het kinderlijk vertrouwen dat genield is om vooraf opgevatte meeningen of twijfel omtrent God's leiding op te geven, hetwelk voor den mensch eene belooning medebrengt in de volmaakte regeling van zijn zaken. God zal zeker goed zorgen voor dengene die Hem vertrouwt. Echter is het de kinderlijke mentaliteit, die er alleen de voordeelen uit trekt kan.

Wat zou men wel zeggen van iemand die van zijn vader de verzekering had, dat deze altijd trouw klaar zou staan om hem te helpen, maar die nooit gebruik maakte van die verzekering? Misschien kan men hem over zijn zorgen en moeilijkheden hooren klagen, ja zelfs over zijn lot hooren murmureren. Zou men niet genield zijn om te informeren of hij er met zijn vader over gesproken en hem om hulp gevraagd had? En zou men misschien niet, na ontvanget van een ontkennend antwoord met de uitvinding dat hij geloofde dat zijn vader werkelijk te weinig belang had om hem te helpen, en dat een smeekbede waarschijnlijk welweg goed zou doen,—met het oog op de gegeven belofte den dringenden raad geven om met overtuiging de hulp zijns vaders in te roepen? Inderdaad, iedere leelijke persoon leest erjme moeilijkheden voor, om zooveel mogelijk goede raad en hulp te ontvangen, voordat hij in den blinde rondtast naar eene oplossing. Als dit zoo is, tusschen een aardschen zoon en vader, hoe veel meer zou een ieder zijn hemelischen Vader om bijstand vragen!

Overal in den Bijbel kunnen we voorbeelden vinden, waar in elke levensverandering een vast vertrouwen in God rijke belooning met zich bracht. Toen Abraham's knecht door zijn oudsten meester belast werd om eene goede vrouw voor Isak, den erfgename, te zoeken uit dengene die den knecht God aanbad, vertrouwde de knecht in God om hem den rechten weg te wijzen. Toen hij overtuigd

was dat zijn zoeken met gunstigen uitslag bekrond was, lezen we: "Toen neigde die man zijn hoofd en aanbad den Heere, en hij zeide: Geloofd zij de Heere, de God mijns heeren Abrahams, die zijne weldadigheid en waarheid niet nagelaten heeft van mijnen heer; aangeaand mij, de Heere heeft mij op desen weg geleid naar het huis van mijns heeren broederen." O, mogen er meer zulke voorbeelden van kinderlijk vertrouwen, dankbaarheid en ootmoed gevonden worden! Toen Jakob Esau's granschap vreesde, bad hij God om bescherming en uitkomst, met het gevolg dat Esau met vriendelijkheid vervuld was toen zij elkander ontmoetten. Zoo vertrouwen de aartsvaders, profeten en godvreesende mannen God in tijden van persoonlijke nood, van familie-woedraden en van politieke moeilijkheden. Zij berusten op God voor harmonie en overwinning, voor gezondheid en rijkdom; en zij vertrouwen niet te vergeefs. Aangezien God onveranderlijk almachtig is, wat door alle Christenen toegegeven wordt, dan moet logisch hieruit volgen, dat het ook nu in deze dagen niet zoo mogelijk is om onze zaken onvoorwaardelijk aan God's bestuur toe te vertrouwen als in de voorbije eeuwen.

Van het toppunt van hare rijke ervaring in deze richting, schrijft Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekker en Grondlegster van Christian Science in haar leerboek, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (blad. 444): "Stap voor stap zullen dengene die in Hem vertrouwen, ondervinden dat God is ons eene toevlucht en sterkte. Hij is krachtiglijk bevonden eene hulp in benauwdheden". Heeft het mensdom niet teleurstelling genoeg gehad zoolang zij vertrouwen in het stofelijke stelden,—in de materiële, zoogenamde wet, die heelemaal geen wet is, daar zij op het critieke moment falen kan? Daarom is het bealst noodzakelijk dat het mensdom zich wende tot datgene wat werkelijk helpt en verlost, zijn vertrouwen stellend in God's wet en in de werkdadigheid van die wet. Heden hebben duizenden gebruik gemaakt van de werkdadigheid van God's wet, zoolals deze duidelijk verstaanbaar gemaakt wordt door de Christian Science leer. Ons vertrouwen in God wordt verhoogd en ondersteund, wanneer wij de waarheid van de verklaring realiseren (ibid., blad. 215). "Alles wat door God geregeerd wordt, wordt nooit, voor geen oogenblik, beroofd van het licht en de macht van het verstand en het Leven."

Wat wij dus te doen hebben is om vol vertrouwen en overtuiging onze vraagstukken aan God voor te leggen, zodat zij in overeenstemming met Zijne wijsheid beantwoord kunnen worden. En daar kan geen betere weg gevonden worden dan de goddelijke weg.

Trusting God Implicitly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANIFOLD are the Scriptural incidents that demonstrate "what may be gained by trusting God. It is regrettable that mankind has not long ago more generally recognized and accepted the lesson they so plainly present. To the materially trained person, however, it seems too idealistic to think that one may truthfully say, as in the words of the poet,

"I'll drop my burden at His feet,
And bear a song away,"

and then actually feel relieved in the realization that he has placed his difficulty in the hands of the omnipotent Father, who will certainly take proper care of it. It is the childlike trust that is willing to relinquish any preconceived notion or doubt regarding God's guidance, which earns and wins for man a reward in the form of a perfect adjustment of his affairs. God will certainly care well for the one who trusts Him. It is the childlike mentality, however, that alone can reap the benefits.

What would be thought of one who had his father's assurance of constant readiness to assist him, but who never availed himself of the assurance? He might even be heard complaining about troubles and difficulties, and murmuring over the hardness of his lot. Might not one inquire whether he had told his father about it and besought his help? And, perchance upon receiving a negative reply, with the excuse that he supposed his father was really too little concerned to help him and that an appeal would probably do little good, would not one's urgent advice be to go in confidence and seek his father's help, in view of the promise given? Indeed, any rational person would first present his difficulties to gain what he could in advice and assistance, before groping wildly about for a solution. This being so, as between an earthly son and an earthly father, how much more should each seek his heavenly Father's aid!

All through the Bible we find in-

stances related where trusting God in every vicissitude of life brought rich reward. When the servant of Abraham was commissioned by his aged master to seek a suitable wife for Isaac, the heir, from among those who worshipped the true God, the servant trusted in God to lead him aright. When he became convinced that his quest was successfully ended, the narrative states: "The man bowed down his head, and worshipped the Lord. And he said, Blessed be the Lord God of my master Abraham, who hath not left destitute my master of his mercy and his truth: I being in the way, the Lord led me to the house of my master's brethren." Would that such an instance of childlike trust, gratitude, and sweet humility were met with more often! When Jacob feared the wrath of Esau, he prayed to God for protection and deliverance, with the result that Esau was full of kindness when they met. Thus did patriarch and prophet and God-fearing men trust God in times of personal need, family discord, and political difficulty. They relied on God for harmony and victory, for health and wealth; and they did not trust arms. Since God is unchangeably omnipotent, as all Christians acknowledge, it must of necessity be as practical today as it was all through the bygone centuries, to trust one's affairs implicitly to the government of God.

From the pinnacle of a rich experience along these lines Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 444), "Step by step will those who truly trust Him find that 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.' Has not mankind had disappointment enough while trusting in the material—in material so-called law, which is not law at all, because it may fail at any crucial moment? It is urgently needful, then, that mankind turn to that which will truly help and save, placing its trust in God's law and its operation. Many thousands today have profited by the operation of God's law, as made clearly comprehensible through the teachings of Christian Science. Our trust in God is enhanced and supported when we realize the truth of the statement (ibid., p. 215), 'Whatever is governed by God is never for an instant deprived of the light and might of intelligence and life.'"

What we have to do, then, is to place our problem, with trust and confidence, in the keeping of God, in order to have it worked out in accordance with His wisdom. And never can there be found a higher or a better way than this, the divine way. (In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

Lady at Piano

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These same white horses staidly prancing down
The delicate precisions of a symphony in C,
Driven by the Lady-in-the-Stiff-Silk-Gown,
Have galloped madly through the night for me.

Have you felt the wind
Go rushing by,
Seen the moving splendor
Of the sky?

What! Not
Have you ridden to
The silver moon,
Snuffed the stars in passing
All too soon?

I have!
See the meek, white horses canter down
The gentle undulations of their course,
Driven by the Lady-in-the-Stiff-Silk-Gown.
Who knows the fire within a sleek, white horse?

ROBERT PEEL.

Partnership

Gardening is the delightful occupation that it is partly because there are two sides to it,—the garden and the gardener. The gardener works in the garden; then the garden continues to work. You start something—the garden carries it on. When you have dug, raked, sowed, the seed comes up, the bulbs sprout, the shrubs form buds, the weeds also flourish (you deplore their misplaced endeavors), but the garden brought all that about. And until it is time for plants and buds, the true gardener knows well that great things are going on under the brown, well-tilled surface. He knows what he has hidden there; he enjoys his garden before he sees it; he likes that quiet look of it; that repose of confident brown ground. He enjoys the bare beds as much as the blooming riot later. It must be because all through the bare-brown time, the gardener is busy, and yet enjoys its sly, solemn way of hiding its thrifty labor. It asks only that the gardener give it time, for it will not be hurried. All in due season, it says, and if occasionally it seems to do things out of season, sending you late roses or early stocks, why, that is because you trusted it, and did not watch it all the time, as if you had no faith in it. This is the charm of a garden, not like a game which stops playing when you do, but a partner that keeps on working, and is well pleased when you come and praise him for his faithful performance.

A garden also has a sly way of giving away secrets. It cannot keep a secret. Its business is to bring things to the surface, to shove them through, get them above it, as far as they should go. It keeps pushing them and feeding them, so that they will grow strong and big, and hold their heads up well. Did you ever drop a seed carelessly, or put a stick of something, just as carelessly, into the ground? By and by, you come along, and find that your partner took the matter up—and down—and there is a plant you had not planted, and a shrub you had not placed,—so you think. But your partner knows. He will not have things hidden at all. If you give him things to do, he will attend to them, provided you put him in the sun, and give him water, and love, and praise. Oh, how he smiles, and works, and soon the bare-brown time is over, and he fills your hands with posies,—your wonderful partner!

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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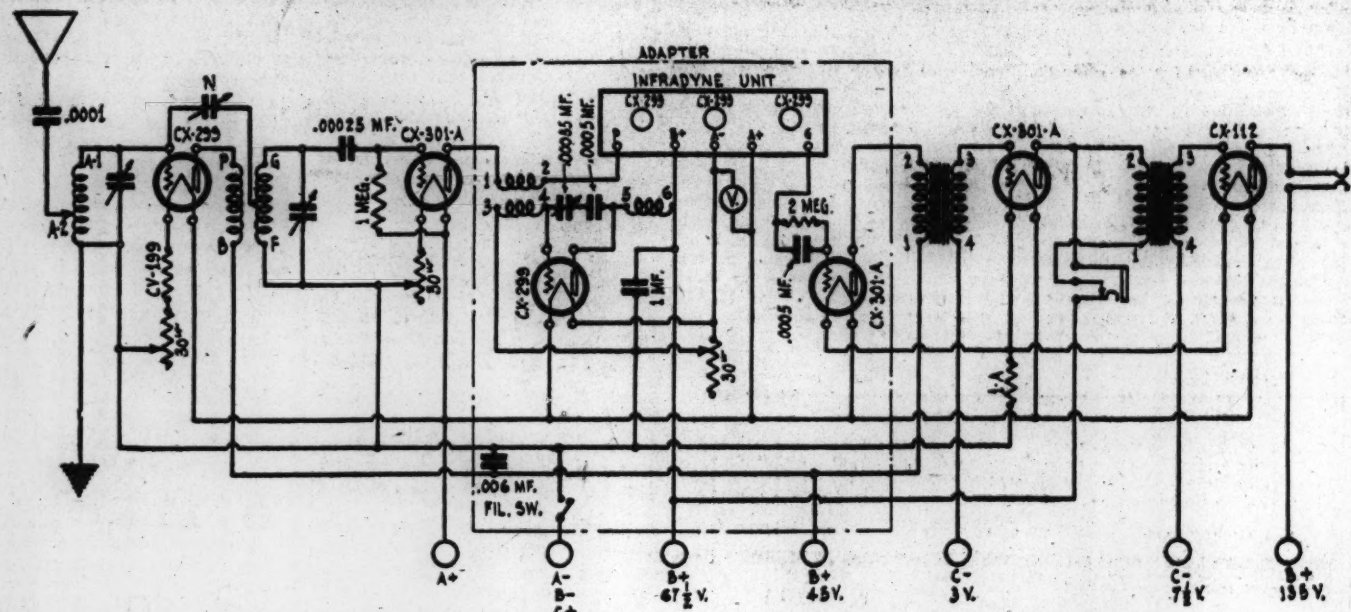
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RADIO

Introduction of Infradyne Into B-D Set



The Infradyne Amplifier is Shown at the Top of the Diagram. This Unit and the Oscillator, the Third Large Tube From the Left, With Its Circuit, Are the Two Main Changes From the Regular B-D Receiver.

Infradyne B-D Must Be Built With Care for Best Results

Operation of Receiver Demands Use of Extra Tuning Dial—Selectivity Is Increased

This is the second of two articles on the Infradyne Broadcasting-Drake receiver, written especially for this paper by one of its designers. In a letter to this department, Mr. Sargent emphasized the point that the set is fairly critical to operate, so that it behooves the builder to know his straight Broadcasting-Drake well before he inserts this extra amplifier.

By E. M. SARGENT

Going into further construction details on the Infradyne B-D, use a CCW dial on the Remler oscillator condenser, this regardless of the fact that the two Broadcasting-Drake condensers take CW dials. An inspection of the oscillator hookup will show why the Remler condenser was picked for this place in the circuit. Notice that one set of condenser plates goes to the grid of the oscillator tube, while the other goes to the plate. As both the grid and plate of an oscillating tube are very sensitive to hand capacity, connecting either to the shaft of the ordinary condenser would lead to difficulties.

The Remler condenser has a "dead" shaft which is independent electrically of either set of plates and may be grounded, and it is thus ideally suited for this work. Normally the Remler condenser takes a CW dial, but one of the peculiarities of the Infradyne circuit is that as the received wavelength increases, the capacity of the oscillator condenser decreases, and as the operator of the set is more interested in wavelength than in condenser capacity, it is better to use the CCW dial. Then all three dials will increase and decrease together.

The tickler coil at the end of the regenerative circuit is not used. Instead, the regeneration is accomplished in the first radio-frequency stage, so there is no loss of signal. The presence of the tickler coil in the plate lead of the Infradyne amplifier would tend to block out the short-wave signal that is introduced into the amplifier. In wiring up the set, simply disregard the tickler coil entirely.

The photograph shows a 199 tube used as the first radio-frequency amplifier. Sometimes this may be replaced to considerable advantage, with an "A" tube or a Magnavox tube. In this case, change the Amperite that is in series with it, or short it out.

There is room for a binding post block for battery connections, and consequently a Jones plug is used. The "A," "B" and "C" battery connections can be brought out through this by using the following arrangement: Red for positive "A," green for negative "A," negative "B," and positive "C," blue for 45-volt "B," yellow for 67-volt "B," pink for 135-volt "B," black for negative 3-volt "C" and brown for negative 75-volt "C." The antenna and ground are connected to the binding post block at the other end of the set.

In putting the set into operation it is sometimes easier to test out the Broadcasting-Drake parts and the audio without having the Infradyne amplifier connected in. This is easily done. Lift the wire from the "plate" terminal on the Infradyne amplifier and run a jumper wire to connect this wire to the plate terminal on the second detector socket. Remove the second detector tube from its socket and turn out the filaments of the oscillator and the three 199's in the Infradyne amplifier by turning the rheostat under the voltmeter to zero. The set will now work as a straight Broadcasting-Drake. Get it working satisfactorily in this way, and then cut it back to the Infradyne hookup. Try different adjustments on the mixer tube rheostat. A sensitive peak should be found on this rheostat about one-third of the way down.

To find the right setting for the oscillator dial (Note—This applies only if a Remler 00005 mfd. condenser and a National Type B, CCW dial are used.) Turn on the set, and set the Broadcasting-Drake dials at the wavelength of some station that is known to be on at the time. If there

is any doubt about this, temporarily cut the set over to four tubes, as described above and find the station, and then cut back again without changing the dials.

Now turn the Remler condenser to

ing about 100 on CCW dial, a point will be reached where the oscillator seems to cause a disturbance in the set and it may make the loudspeaker howl. This is the point at which the wavelength of the oscillator crosses the wavelength of the Infradyne amplifier. About 20 degrees farther on (dial reading about 80 on CCW dial) will be found the setting for 550 meters. Settings on the oscillator dial will be approximately as follows:

Wavelength	Oscillator Dial
225	30
250	35
275	40
300	45
325	50
350	55
375	60
400	65
425	70
450	75
475	80
500	85

These of course will hold only if the Silver-Marshall 110-B coil is used. Also, the fixed condenser in series with the Remler 00005 mfd.

The Browning-Drake and the Infradyne form a very good combination, especially for the person who already understands the Browning-Drake. The addition of the Infradyne parts more than doubles the selectivity of the set, and greatly increases the volume on distant stations, at the same time bringing many weak stations up to audibility that would otherwise not be heard at all.

A word of warning may be well here regarding the "B" supply. The addition of five more tubes is going to increase the number of milliamperes by quite a bit, and all "B" eliminators will not satisfactorily handle the increase. Therefore, if trouble is encountered, do all testing on "B" batteries, not on an eliminator.

This Panel View Shows the Neat Arrangement Possible With This Novel Receiver.

the minimum capacity (wide open) position, turn the dial to 150, and then slowly turn it back to the 0 to 100 degree range. After it has been turned about 50 degrees (dial read-

should be as close as possible to the required 0005. Any variation in the capacity of this condenser will shift the oscillator readings somewhat, although aside from the shifting no harm will be done.

tor, until the trouble is definitely located. If instructions given above are carefully followed there should not be any trouble in making the set work. A 115 tube is recommended for the second audio stage.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 19

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WJZ, New York City (434 Meters)

WCSH, Portland, Me. (500 Meters)

10 p. m.—WEAF, Mr. David Lawrence.

12—Sunrise Entertainers.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (340 Meters)

9 p. m.—From WEAF, 10:20—Hockey.

10:30—Dance program.

WEBA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (312 Meters)

8:10 p. m.—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

10:15—Dance program.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (445 Meters)

10:30—Dance program.

9 p. m.—From WEAF, 9 to 11—From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (475 Meters)

10—Dance program.

8 p. m.—Band concert. 9—Dance program.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (366 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Theater program. 8:30—Dance program.

WZL, New York City (451 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical comedy hits. 9—Bee-

thoven hour, featuring Walter Damrosch.

10—The Musical Art Quartet. 10:10—Our Government, by David Lawrence.

10:10—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (451 Meters)

8 p. m.—Astrid Fjelde, soprano, with studio quartet. 8:15—Student concert of the New York Philharmonic Society; intermission soliloquy, Astrid Fjelde.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (465 Meters)

8 p. m.—Radio Franks. 8:15—Concert orchestra. 8:30—Studio program. 9:30—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (451 Meters)

9 p. m.—From WEAF, 9:30—Dance program.

WZL, New York City (451 Meters)

8 p. m.—Pocahontas program. 9—From WEAF, 10—Vaudeville program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—"Society Hawks" club. 8:15—F. and Glenn. 9—Dance program.

9:30—Old fiddlers.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)

8:10 p. m.—From WEAF, 10—Male quartet. 10:30—Langley High School Band. 11—Dance program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (468 Meters)

8 p. m.—Sports Corner. 8:15—Vocal recital. 9:15—Madison ensemble. 10:30—Dance program.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (378 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert program. 8:30—Studio program. 9:30—Dance program.

WFO, Atlantic City, N. J. (360 Meters)

8:10 p. m.—Concert program. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Dance program.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (460 Meters)

8:10 p. m.—From WEAF, 10—Dance program.

WPHN, Clearwater, Fla. (465 Meters)

9 p. m.—Kry's Band. 10—Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CNRW, Winthrop, Mass. (384 Meters)

7:20 p. m.—Theater program; organ and dance orchestra. 8:30—Dance and studio program.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (310 Meters)

8 p. m.—Classical program. 10—Dance program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (317 Meters)

8 p. m.—Theater program; organ and dance orchestra. 8:30—Dance and studio program.

WBBN, Chicago, Ill. (324 Meters)

11 p. m.—Belmont "Gang." 12—Feature radio club and dance program.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (350 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dance orchestra and singing in popular program.

WCFL, Chicago, Ill. (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—Studio program. 9—Dance program. 10—Studio program.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (400 Meters)

9 p. m.—Classical. 10:30—"Congress Carnival."

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (330 Meters)

8 p. m.—From WEAF, 9—Popular program. 10:15—Dance program.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (380 Meters)

9 p. m.—Vocal program. 10:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance program.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Studio concert. 8—From WEAF.

WBN, Nashville, Tenn. (350 Meters)

8 p. m.—From WEAF, 9 to 11—Barn dance program.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—From WEAF, 10:45—Hired Heels.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (474 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Mozart Club. 11—Dance orchestra and singing.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (474 Meters)

8 p. m.—Popular song period. 9:30—Concert program.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNEE, Edmonton, Alta. (317 Meters)

10 p. m.—Dance program.

KOA, Denver, Colo. (330 Meters)

10:15 p. m.—Dance program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KOMO, Seattle, Wash. (300 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Opening the Mail. 8:30—Concert orchestra and soloists. 10—Dance orchestra and singing.

KMO, Tacoma, Wash. (350 Meters)

10 p. m.—Dance program.

KOIN, Portland, Ore. (310 Meters)

10 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Dance program.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dance program.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (461 Meters)

9:15 to 1 a. m.—Dance program; intermission solos.

KFWL, San Francisco, Calif. (350 Meters)

9:15 to 12 p. m.—Dance program.

KFO, San Francisco, Calif. (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—Courtship program. 9—Dance program; intermission solos.

KXZ, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

8 p. m.—Feature program. 10—Dance program. 11—Special radio recital.

KMT, Hollywood, Calif. (370 Meters)

8 p. m.—Carmel Lomb. Mountain Club. 8:30—Courtship program. 9—Municipal program.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (460 Meters)

8 p. m.—From WEAF, 10—Dance program.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (330 Meters)

8 p. m.—Long Beach Municipal Band. 8:30—Dance program. 11—Organ.

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 20

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WJZ, New York City (451 Meters)

7:20 to 10:15 a. m.—From WEAF, 10:30—Radio review.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass.

8:20 p. m.—Springfield hour. 9:20—From WJZ.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (445 Meters)

7:20 p. m.—From WEAF, 8:15 p. m.—WEAF, radio hour. 10:15—Hour of music.

WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—WEAF, radio hour. 10:15 p. m.—Major Bowes' Family. 9:15—Giovanni Martelloni, tenor.

WJZ, New York City (454 Meters)

8 p. m.—Goffrey Ladlow, violinist, and Lollita Galsborg, pianist. 8:30—Mediterranean Cruise. 9—Concert program. 9:30—National Weekly Review.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (330 Meters)

7:20 to 10:15 p. m.—From WEAF, WTAM, Cleveland, O. (350 Meters)

9:15 p. m.—WEAF, radio hour. 10:15—Musical program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)

8:25 p. m.—Studio program. 9:30—String orchestra.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (401 Meters)

7:20 to 10:15 p. m.—From WEAF.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—From WJZ.

WFO, Atlantic City, N. J. (360 Meters)

9:10 p. m.—Concert. 10—Evening musical.

WBC, Washington, D. C. (460 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—From WEAF, 10:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CNRW, Winthrop, Mass. (384 Meters)

9 p. m.—Concert orchestra and assisting artists.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—New York program. 9:15—Chippewa Indians. 9:45—Male quartet. 10—Dance program.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (350 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Orchestra and soloist.

WBBB, Chicago, Ill. (350 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Orchestra and singers in popular program.

WEHH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

8 p. m.—Twilight musical; organ recital. 9—Orchestra and selected artists' program.

WJJD, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—Theater and studio program.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (400 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—From WJZ, 9:30—Classical concert.

WBB, Kansas City, Mo. (380 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Concert program. 11:15—Feature program.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (380 Meters)

8 to 12 p. m.—Musical program.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

8:20 to 9:15 p. m.—From WEAF.

WBN, Nashville, Tenn. (350 Meters)

8:20 to 9:15 p. m.—From WEAF.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (474 Meters)

8:20 to 9:15 p. m.—From WEAF.

8:30 p. m.—Concert program. 11—Vocal program.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (474 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—Musical program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KMO, Tacoma, Wash. (350 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—First Christian Church.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (400 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Church service. 9—Concert program.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (461 Meters)

2:40 p. m.—San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. 9—Concert program.

KFO, San Francisco, Calif. (400 Meters)

2:40 p. m.—San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, direction of Alfred Herlihy.

KXZ, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert orchestra. 9—Feature program.

KMT, Hollywood, Calif. (370 Meters)

9 p. m.—Concert program.

KPN, Long Beach, Calif. (330 Meters)

9 p. m.—"Everybody's Night."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Ellen May Johnson, Somers, Conn.

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(Continued)

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Stand, Old South Station; Stand
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HAWAII'S SCHOOL STATUS STUDIED

Decision of Supreme Court Causing Little Concern, Educators Report

HILO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring the Hawaii Language School Act, passed in 1920, unconstitutional, and therefore no longer in force, has not caused any situation that can be viewed with concern, local educators and business men report.

The territorial law, which provides for regulation of foreign language schools, has been in force since its passage, and all the provisions in it have been complied with for several years. It is not probable that the schools, which are mostly Japanese, will go back to the old system, even though they can now do so legally, it is believed.

Before the law was passed the Japanese language schools were run much as are schools in Japan. Teachers were imported direct from Japan, and Japan was held to be the mother country of the students, although a majority of them were born in Hawaii, a territory of the United States.

Regulating Courses of Study
The pupils were required to go to this school at 7 o'clock in the morning. They were then dismissed at 8:30 in order that they could attend the American schools, and at 2:30 in the afternoon they returned to the Japanese schools, where they remained until 4 o'clock.

Under the legislative act attendance was limited at language schools to one hour a day, teachers were required to have a knowledge of English, and the Territory reserved the right to choose textbooks and regular courses of study.

The act was contested by several of the schools, and was taken to the Federal Court of Hawaii. From here it was appealed to the Circuit Court in San Francisco in March, 1922, and from here it was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The final decision, which favored the language schools, was rendered on Feb. 21.

Seek American Education
"It is the pupils who make up the schools," declares Dr. M. Kubo, a leading American citizen of Japanese extraction, of this city, "and the pupils are now American citizens in every way. They have no intention of ever going to Japan, and they want an American education, with American ideals. I do not believe that they object to attending the Japanese schools for an hour a day in order to learn to read and write the language of their fathers, but that is as far as most of them care to go."

"The Japanese schools, under the territorial laws, have practically become American institutions, with teachers that know and understand English. I believe they will remain thus."

"Of course these schools will gradually diminish in attendance and power, for it is largely the children of people who came from Japan who attend them. When these youngsters grow up, they will be Americans in every sense of the word, and they will not insist that their children read and write Japanese, in fact, I doubt if many of them will even speak much of it."

There are at present 143 language schools in Hawaii. Six of these are Korean, five Chinese, and the balance Japanese. They have a teaching staff of 300, and an attendance of 20,000.

GREEK THEATER JUBILEE
BREMEN, Calif. (Star Correspondence)—Thousands of alumni are expected to return to their alma mater to attend the Greek Theater Silver Jubilee and the fifth annual University of California Day, April 2-3. Enlarged editions of the jubilee will be produced in the Greek Theater as the jubilee play.

Sunset Stories
An Early Arrival

When the autumn winds do blow
Where do all the flowers go?
When the grass is green and green,
When the winter's over, then
They will all come back again.

THERE are a large number of ways in which grown-up people make what is called a living, which means among other things earning money to buy homes and clothes and toys and good things to eat for small people who are only big enough to run about and play and go to school and do things like that. The way Maggie and Jimmie's mother made a living was by washing clothes in a tub, and hanging them on a line to dry, and ironing them afterward, and taking them back to the people who paid her money for washing, and drying, and ironing their clothes. And so nearly every day Maggie and Jimmie's mother washed and rinsed and hung up and ironed clothes. And if it was a pleasant day Maggie and Jimmie, who were not yet old enough to go to school, played in the yard.

Now it was a morning in late winter, but it felt like a morning in spring. The ground in the yard was soft, so that Maggie and Jimmie had on their rubbers, but the sun was so warm that they had on their caps with visors instead of their knitted caps that they wore in winter, and that pulled down over their ears.

There was snow to play with, but it was only a very little snowdrift that hadn't quite melted away in the shadow of the wall, and when they had made a small snowman with it there wasn't any snow left. So they played a while with Jimmie's express wagon, and gave Maggie's doll family a ride all round the yard, but of course that couldn't last all the morning. Then they put the express wagon and the doll in the shed, and looked about to see what they could do next.

"I see something," said Jimmie. "Where?" said Maggie. "Right in front of you," said Jimmie. "Where we used to have a garden."

THE MONITOR READER

1. What is the most serviceable of all assets?—Savings.
2. How large a staff is "behind the scenes" in radio?—Radio.
3. Where is the "lost continent" believed to lie?—Feature.
4. What was the great publishing center of ancient times?—Home Forum.
5. How can one travel by postcard?—Young Folks' Page.
6. How does Andrew W. Mellon justify the war debt pacts?—News.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

In the Lighter Vein

SINCERITY
Messenger Boy: "Good day, sir. My master's compliments, and he would like to pay your bill . . ."
Business Man: "That's good, my boy . . ."
Boy: "But . . . he can't."—*Fliegende Blätter.*



The Perfect After-Dinner Speech

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT
"What," asked the teacher, "do you mean by the word 'plural'?"
Johnnie (who had been waiting for just this question) promptly answered: "By the plural of a word we mean the same thing, only more of it."

WEARING OF THE GREEN

Golf Club Secretary (tautly): "Good try, but don't you think you would do much better without such high heels on your shoes?"
Lady Novice: "Oh, I like them. One can get such a good grip on the greens."—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHAT'S IN A NAME

Principal (registering new pupil): "What is your name?"
Boy: "Ernest Watt."
"Ernest what?"
"Yes, sir."

PASSED THAT STAGE

"Dad, where do the old cars go?"
"They don't, my boy."

AIRY PRESUMPTION

"Isn't this theater stuffy?"
"It shouldn't be with all these movie fans around."—*Boston Transcript.*

AT THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW

"Sir, this car glides along the road so quietly that no one notices it."

"Er—have you no other kind?"

SAN FRANCISCO AERIAL DAY

SAN FRANCISCO (Star Correspondence)—A state-wide aeronautical conference is announced for San Francisco May 6. This date will also mark the opening of the San Francisco Municipal Airport. The conference is held under the auspices of the State Chamber of Commerce, and will include an aviation show in which every type of airplane now being manufactured in the United States will be shown.

FRENCH LESSONS

PARIS—French lessons and home study. Mrs. C. H. HOLLAND, 1718, Rue de la République, 80 Boulevard de la République, St. Cloud, S. O.

PARIS—Mlle. Darcos, French professor in American College, gives French lessons; translation; preparation theses. 102 Av. Victor Hugo.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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What They Are Saying

G. STANLEY RUSSELL: "The only industry that ever prospers is that of service."

W. W. ATTERBURY: "Perhaps the most valuable asset a boy can have is education and a willingness to begin using it in a humble capacity."

WILLIAM N. GUTHRIE: "To respect the self-respect of others is the regular business of a gentleman."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Mr. H. G. Wells, the famous British novelist, holds a very contemptuous view of democracy.

The Stability of Democracy

Some of Mr. Wells' writings have suggested that he holds a like opinion of humanity in the mass. Like many other writers who mix politics with their fiction, and fiction with their politics, Mr. Wells has been obliged to invent a sort of superhuman individual through whom to work out the ideas of social and political regeneration which crowd over his active thought. His book, "Men Like Gods," depicted a state of civilization, ideal in many respects, but of course wholly incompatible with human conditions as we know them today, or as they may be expected to develop. Useful contributions to the evolution of society should be confined to suggestions of what is possible.

Mr. Wells told a large audience in Paris the other day that political and social democracy is incapable of coping with the physical world characteristics of the twentieth century. He believed, according to the cable reports, that "Democracy cannot produce resolute, stable governments. Mankind is faced by the need of reorganization of its political, social and intellectual life."

No one with an open thought will contend that democracy has as yet solved all problems of government, or that the problems of democracy itself have as yet been fully solved. No one will reject altogether the possibility that in some future stage of the world's development, conditions, as yet not apparent, may result in the devising of some form of government more efficient and more harmonizing to all forms of human thought than democracy is today. He would indeed be intellectually ossified who would hold that the last word in government has yet been spoken, or that the future holds no prospect of evolution toward higher ideals and accomplishments.

But at the present moment democracy serves better the need for government than any other system which in the history of this world has yet been developed. So far from failing to provide a stable government, it is the democracies alone which stand today firmly on their governmental bases. Mr. Wells has only to look about him with a receptive eye to see evidences of this fact. England is a democracy, one of the most thorough manifestations of democratic ideals that exist, and England has met every menace to its government or to its social organization and overcome it. Each of the far-flung self-governing commonwealths of the British Empire is a democracy, and the stability of all knows no menace. If Mr. Wells cannot be convinced by facts in his own immediate national environment, he has but to look upon the United States, in which the Government was never more stable, the people never more prosperous, society never more harmoniously organized than it is today. If we are to seek evidence of turmoil, unrest, and possible destruction of organized government, it is to be found not in the realms of democracy, but rather where autocracy or militarism has intervened.

Mr. Wells bases his condemnation of democracy upon a certain menace to its effective functioning which everyone recognizes, and for which there exists a very real remedy, that is being rapidly applied. He says:

We must face the fact of the ignorance and incapacity of the common man. The average voter does not care a rap about commonality. Stable money is essential to civilization; yet in no democracy has the mass of people shown its ability to understand the causes of the unemployment they suffer.

No form of government can endure unless those factors in the social problem which tend to weaken it are recognized and their elimination sought. In every democratic nation the thought of the government is constantly turned toward educating the masses of the people out of ignorance and incapacity. In proportion as this is done, the foundations of democracy are strengthened. Precisely as an autocracy has to keep those subject to its rule in ignorance of political rights and truths, and either contented with or in terrified subjection to the government imposed upon them from above, so has the democracy, drawing its support from the people, to educate them to the proper comprehension of the character of democratic government, and of the part they must play in supporting such a government.

Today democracy as a form of human government is the hope of the civilized world. Through it come stability of the state and the liberty and the education of the peoples. Instead of attacking such of its weaknesses as are apparent, it is by far the better part to recognize them and contribute to their correction.

Speakers who presented facts and figures to support their claims made out a convincing case in their effort to show how seriously the anthracite industry has been affected by the increased use of oil and bituminous coal, during discussions recently held in New York and participated in by dealers and

Anthracite Operators Survey Prospects

operators. From statements made, the interesting fact is disclosed that despite the almost unprecedented developments in building and in industry in the United States in recent years, the demand for anthracite has remained practically stationary.

But it would seem that the dealers represented at the conference are not inclined to accept even this view of the situation, defended by the operators. They told of the loss of selling accounts which have been carried for years because of the installation of oil and gasoline burners, not only in private homes, apartments, and office buildings, but in gas plants, brick yards, schools, public institutions, greenhouses, factories and garages. And it was conceded that these losses will never be retrieved, simply because of the economies effected and the greater efficiency of the oil-burning plants.

In recent years there has not been observed a more striking example of industrial self-destruction than that furnished by the anthracite

industry in the United States. A generation ago it virtually monopolized the domestic fuel trade in all sections of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and supplied a fair proportion of the coal consumed in sections even farther west. It is not because the available supply of this fuel has diminished, or because of any serious apprehension that it would soon be exhausted, that consumers have resorted to the use of oil and bituminous coal. During the last few years, because of frequent interruptions of the formerly orderly processes of production and distribution of anthracite, consumers have been compelled to resort to the use of substitutes. Attending the adjustments of these difficulties there has been a marked advance in the price of hard coal, as well as in the cost of transportation.

It was inevitable that because of these conditions there should be found a way to overcome them or to insure against them. The increased production of petroleum and the corresponding development of oil-burning devices have afforded the means to what many have regarded as a necessary end. That the anthracite producers and dealers have not been able to compete in a field in which they at one time enjoyed a virtual monopoly has been due largely to circumstances which might possibly have been postponed a decade or even longer. With or without reason, the public has gained the impression that those responsible have been more or less indifferent of the public's welfare. Those who have long been the beneficiaries of the monopolistic system under which the anthracite-producing industry has been and still is operated have been accused of relying upon the assumption that eventually still higher prices might be charged for their output, and that they were perfectly willing to curtail the natural and economically necessary supply, biding the time when consumers would be willing to pay even a higher premium.

The object lesson presented is a significant and perhaps an important one. So revolutionary are the changes which are taking place in industry, in commerce, in transportation and communication, and in all lines of human enterprise and endeavor, that the profit-earning monopoly of today may become a liability in the hands of its owners tomorrow. No perpetual right or privilege can be assured those who invest in what may be regarded as stabilized and established enterprises. The last quarter century has seen remarkable transitions. These have affected nearly every branch of productive industry. It would be vain to say that even greater changes will not take place during the coming twenty-five years.

Someone who is intimately acquainted with the affairs of the British Labor movement made the comment recently that a general process of stocktaking was under way. It is not a simple process. So much could be gleaned by outsiders from the report of the conference of the trade unions held to consider

British Labor Stocktaking

the report of the General Council on the national strike, but this conference only touched a few of the intricate problems with which the movement as a whole, industrial and political, is confronted. The events of the general strike, nevertheless, and the disastrous defeat of the miners following the exposure of the futility and danger of mass sympathetic action in difficult economic circumstances, have stimulated the mood for self-examination in the political party as well as in the trade unions.

The difficulties of both really spring from one common cause. Although there is constant talk in the movement of "unity," and of the combination of the industrial and political wings to promote the "working class cause," there is in fact no unity of aim, method or conception. Even leaving the avowed Communists out of account, the differences of mentality and policy between the extreme left wing members of the movement, such as Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Wheatley, and the right wing moderates like Mr. Thomas and Mr. Clynes, are greater than those between the last-named and some members of the Conservative and Liberal parties.

The cleavage of thought appears in varying degree as particular questions arise, but the fundamental difficulty lies in the attitude to the capitalistic system. On the one hand is the belief that any reform which tends to remove defects in the system, and therefore to perpetuate it by making it more tolerable to those who now labor under a sense of grievance, is to be deprecated and opposed. The aim of this section, therefore, is to strive incessantly to undermine the system with the object of destroying it rapidly, regardless of the miseries that may be imposed on masses of workers in the process, as, for instance, during the coal conflict. When the destruction is complete a better organization is to be established at once in some vague, undefined way.

Another section holds that this is a delusion, that it is the height of unwisdom to believe that a new system can be established successfully on the ruins of the old, especially in a country so vulnerable as Great Britain in the matter of world trade competition. Therefore, the argument of this section runs, a "socialized" state can only come by a gradual modification of the existing system. Moreover, socialized industries on a big scale cannot be run successfully unless both among the workers and the administrators the co-operative consciousness has been very highly developed. The belief is firmly held that it is possible to develop this co-operative consciousness, and that in this direction will be found the solution of the problem of controlling and operating, in the interest of the community as a whole, the vast trusts and trade combinations which appear to be inevitable in the coming stage of industrial organization. Consequently the best should be obtained for the workers from the present system, and efficiency should be demanded in every direction, while the effort goes forward to establish conditions under which some form of common ownership and control becomes possible.

This, broadly, is the issue underlying all the confused controversies within the Labor movement, and the recriminations which the extremists are constantly uttering against the

moderate leaders. Until the issue has been decided, the difficulties of the movement will remain and possibly increase. A disquieting tendency is an effort to suppress independence both of thought and action, especially within the political movement, by a rigorous application of party discipline and the method of censoring individuals for particular actions. The recent condemnation of Margaret Bondfield for signing the Blanesbrough report on unemployment insurance, because she believed that the proposals were the best obtainable under existing conditions, is a typical instance. In the quiet stocktaking behind the scenes, however, all these matters are coming under review, and the future of the Labor movement will depend on the outcome.

Under the caption, "Wanted—Faith in Something" the New York Times recently published an editorial discussing in rather abstruse terminology what it evidently regarded as one of the great problems of today.

In the course of the article the statement is made that today's insurgent generation is adrift, because, in view of the changing aspect of things generally, it has as yet failed to establish for itself a new set of values.

This probably is to some extent at least true, but such a fact does not carry any further admission regarding an alleged unstable condition of the present generation. That there is a search in progress for Truth, of a more earnest nature than has ever before been the case, is unquestionably a fact. But it is equally a fact that this search, while it may lead into some byways that are undesirable, is also arousing thought generally to a larger point of view than heretofore and therefore encouraging it to unfold along directions that make for harmony and advancement. While one may look askance at certain unfortunate happenings of today and draw dark conclusions therefrom, this does not mean that those conclusions are necessarily entirely correct. Nor does it mean that there may not be a large body of fact that has been ignored in the primary observation of instances, from which the deduction was drawn. The insurgency of the younger generation may cause apprehension in certain directions, but it also carries with it a promise of abundant possibilities of good, if regarded from a constructive standpoint.

As a matter of fact, the younger generation is crying out for more faith in something, largely because it has come to realize that much of what it has in the past rested upon in faith has proved itself untrustworthy. The human mind seems to be so constituted that it must place faith in something. It does so inevitably, although on occasion that fact may not be easily recognizable when it goes hand in hand with the overturning of old-time beliefs. It must be remembered, however, that it is only by daring to challenge time-worn beliefs that all real advancement has been won. The great reformers of all ages have achieved their marvelous successes by seeing through the fallacies of accepted notions, no matter how strongly these may have been entrenched in popular thought. Progress means rising from the old to the new. In seeking, therefore, for faith in something, the present generation is vitally insuring that, given time, it will gain a stability of thought that will far outweigh anything that it may have been obliged to cast off in its effort to gain a truer perspective. Paul many years ago urged that "faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," and he declared also that "the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." The search for truth of the "insurgent" generation can be seen as a healthful sign of progress.

Editorial Notes

"Anglo-American understanding is the lightning conductor of world politics," James L. Garvin, editor of the "Observer," defends this proposition in a published statement in which he discusses the future of the English-speaking race. His contention is that if there were more effectual co-operation between the British Empire and the United States, then peace, both in Europe and Asia, could be preserved perpetually, whereas otherwise, sooner or later, wars in these continents must arise which will affect the freedom of the Pacific Ocean and thus make it necessary for America to intervene. "What London and Washington alike need," he says, "is not to be afraid of friendship, but to trust it to the full." He would have a beginning made in the case of the trouble in the Far East, where there is no clash of interest since Britain and America both stand for "a united, orderly, free, progressive China." This is wise advice, and it applies just as much to Britain as to the United States. There is no need for either side to commit itself to any policy of which it does not fully approve. Where aim is identical, however, there ought to be concerted action. It may not be possible to stop lightning, but certainly there should be no break in any connection capable of conducting it harmlessly to the ground.

Quietly, but none the less effectively, the Parting of the Ways Home, in Pittsburgh, Pa., is doing a practical community work that merits being imitated widely in other parts of the world. It is devoted to giving a helping hand to those who have just been released from prison, and its record during the past thirteen years is certainly a commendable one. For in that time 11,179 men have entered the home, and of these, 8981 have been placed in positions, the remunerations from which have enabled them to make a decent living. Thus they have been given the chance that too often, as is commonly believed, is denied the man who has paid the penalty of some infraction of the law. This is how the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph spoke of this institution not long since:

At one of the most critical moments in their lives, when they are at "the parting of the ways," wondering whether it is worth while to take the path of honest living and seek to regain a decent, useful place in the world, this institution offers its sympathy and real assistance. It encourages such men to struggle to "come back" by showing them what others have done. It finds work for them to do and guides and inspires them until they are again useful, self-supporting individuals.

"Wanted—Faith in Something"

When All the World's a Child Again

HEADS went up; an imperceptible quickening of the step, a loosening of the lines of the face, a brightening of the eyes—these were noticeable here and there in the crowd as this little jingle awoke a responsive chord:

Handy Spandy, Jack-a-dandy,
Loves plum-cake and sugar candy;
He bought some at a grocer's shop,
And out he came, hop-hop-hop.

The rhyme made its way to me as I sought a passage through the crowded thoroughfare, the streams of humanity moving like two ribbons with intersecting strands of other folk pushing in and out across them.

And there, standing just off the curbstone, surrounded by his animated toys, stood a jolly peddler. He might have been the Pied Piper of Hamelin, or Lancelot Gobbo, or any one of the famous clowns of literature, so motley was his array and so ludicrous his visage under the little red cap stuck jauntily on the crown of his scraggly hair. A comical grin was on his face, and a knowing twinkle in his eye, and from the broad aperture tumbled jingle after jingle of old Mother Goose.

But what most caught my eye and set my heart even more a-jingling was a book, tucked under his arm, with a painted cloth cover, and on the outside, the traditional Mother Goose. It might have been a chapbook, I thought, so comically hawked about the streets of London in the days of good Queen Anne, with its cheap prints of the old nursery rhymes and tales which Newbury, that far-seeing printer, had begun to bring out for the children of England—books that were all their own.

And perhaps, as tradition goes, Oliver Goldsmith, whose heart was ever that of a child, had a hand in the making, or at any rate the rephrasing, of them.

What a world of memories, what a tingling of musical jingles, was started in my heart as I listened to this modern chapman. How the days slipped backward to the nursery, to the evening by the fire and the bedtime hour, when we listened with merry laughter or tense suspense to the tuneless ditty or the tale, and drifted into the land of dreams to the lulling lilt of "Wyndken, Blynken, and Nod," and "Little Boopie," and "The Owl and the Pussy Cat."

How many times on father's foot we rode

To see an old lady upon a white horse,
To see an old lady upon a white horse,
Rings on her fingers and bells on her toes,
And she makes music wherever she goes.

How we laughed and made merry over the adventures of the old woman who was

tossed up in a basket

Nineteen times as high as the moon;

and how such strains as these began to pop back into my thought and jig themselves along:

One misty, mellow morning,
When cloudy was the weather,
I char-ed to meet an old man
Clothed all in leather,
He began to compliment,
And I began to grin—
"How do you do," and "How do you do,"
And "How do you do?" again.

And so in my progress through those tortuous, tangling and untangling crowds, my thought was set a-jingle with the rhythmic mirth of these old verses, and I found myself shifting the Atlas-load of the world from my shoulders. As window after window, through some salient object in

it, caught my eye, there seemed a talisman in each that set going in my thought some new and merry ditty. The baker's shop awoke the old familiar rhyme:

Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man,
So I will, master, as fast as I can;
Pat it, and prick it, and mark it with T,
Put it in the oven for Tommy and me.

How closely some of these old nursery rhymes are related to the home! And how out of the home life have sprung, for the sake of the child, such lines which are known in all times and climes in some form or other. And by this same window another jolly jingle was awakened:

If all the world was apple pie,
And all the sea was ink,
And all the trees were bread and cheese,<
What should we have for drink?

"The butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker," each joined this chorus of rhyme, and the sheer nonsense of them all made me almost laugh aloud as they came tumbling helter-skelter into my thought, which was now thronged with others of those who came within the sound of that whimsical hawk's voice these same merry ditties had been awakened. And still another popped in as a marketplace I passed—one which might have been most apropos in the days of Noll and Dr. Johnson, when some men were wearings wings and some were not:

As I went to Bonner,
I met a pig
Without a wig,
Upon my word of honor!

And so on, almost ad infinitum, they linked themselves together and jiggled themselves through the thought.

It matters not to what origin these rhymes may be traced, whether Andrew Lang and his followers be right that these ditties of Mother Goose came from one Perrault, who brought them out in France in the sixteenth century with the famous Mother Goose on the cover, or whether, as some have claimed, they were first sung over the wooden cradle by a certain Grandmother Goose, and printed by her son-in-law, Fleet, in his printing shop in Pudding Lane, in old Boston.

They belong to neither of these, but to the childhood of all climes and races, in whose heart they have sung themselves in varying forms since time began. Each rhyme and time has given to all nursery rhymes its own hue in phrase and folk fun, but never so changed them as to make them unrecognizable.

The secret of their strong hold upon the human race lies in that inimitable charm of rhythm produced by the clever alterations and the repetitious melodies, in the swift movement with a surprise in nearly every line. They are sheer nonsense at times, as we know; but they tickle the ear, they please the fancy, they satisfy the imagination, and they have a go and jingle about them that sets the heart a-laughing. Childhood the world over loves laughter and craves for it, and in the really great and best of these rhymes they find it.

And so I found once more these old tunes had awakened a responsive chord in me—a child of an older growth—and had sent me on my way with a freer step and a lighter heart. Those quaint rhymes, set a-jingling in my thought, had put it in tune with that music and fun and laughter with which these old classics abound, and had made me feel as all may feel when the world, for the nonce, lets go its burdens and sings with the heart of a child.

E. H. H.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

DRAMATISTS in Russia receive scanty remuneration, measured by the standards of other countries. This was established by a committee of dramatists who visited the Commissar for Education, Mr. Lunacharsky, with a petition to raise the author's legal royalty from 5 to 8 per cent of the receipts of a performance. By far the largest financial success among recent Russian plays was achieved by "The Plot of an Empress," the historical melodrama which introduced on the stage the former Tsar and Tsarina, together with the monk, Gregory Rasputin. This play yielded its authors, A. Tolstoy and P. Schegolev, 33,000 rubles. But when they tried another historical play, "Azev," they earned only 2000 rubles. The figures submitted by the delegation showed that out of 1312 dramatic authors, 1061 averaged only 200 rubles a year from their earnings. Only eleven authors earned as much as 3800 rubles a year, and sixteen reported incomes from dramatic writing of 2400 rubles. Lunacharsky promised to lay the petition before the Council of People's Commissars.

A young Soviet pianist, Leo Oborin, took first prize in a Chopin musical competition which was recently held in Moscow, and another Soviet pianist, Ginsburg, took fourth place. Oborin, who was born in 1907, studied under Constantine Igumnov, the head of the Moscow Musical Conservatory, and already has orchestra and piano compositions to his credit. The success of Oborin and Ginsburg has excited widespread comment and may justify the hope that the dearth of first-rate pianists, which has been keenly felt in the Russian musical world during the last few years, may be overcome with the development of the musical younger generation.

The rights of individuals to vote in the Soviet elections are being very strictly scrutinized this year. There is a feeling in Communist circles that the authorities were inclined to be too lax in the previous elections, especially in the country districts, and permitted too many "kulaks," or peasants who employ hired labor, to vote. The pendulum has swung the other way this year; and Vyacheslav Molotov, one of the assistant secretaries of the Communist Party, recently found it necessary to issue a warning to the effect that excessive strictness was as undesirable as excessive laxity. The ideal of the Communist Party in the country elections, according to Molotov, is to unite the poor and middle-class peasants against the kulaks, while in the cities the aim is to attract the workers to maximum interest and participation in the electoral campaign.

The centenary of Beethoven will be widely commemorated here in March. Besides concerts devoted to his orchestral and piano compositions, a special play entitled "The Moonlight Sonata" has been written with a view to illustrating the loneliness of Beethoven's life under difficult circumstances and with very little recognition of his genius. The play will be accompanied by excerpts from Beethoven's compositions.

The recent campaign of the Polish Government against the radical peasant movement in White Russia, which found expression in the arrest of several White Russian deputies and in the suppression of the "Gromada," a peasant organization, has aroused much indignation here. The Mopr, the Soviet organization for the relief of Communist and radical political prisoners, has been especially active in the White Russian Republic in launching a drive for contributions for the relief of White Russian political prisoners.

Vsevolod Meierhold's iconoclastic presentation of Gogol's classical comedy, "The Inspector-General," is not being allowed to pass unchallenged. A group of actors from various Moscow theaters gave a more conventional interpretation of the play in the State Opera House; and this experiment met with conspicuous success. The State Opera House was sold out, and the well-known actor Chekhov, who appears to excellent advantage in the rôle of the inspector-general, was greeted with loud applause after every act. The Meierhold production, with its extraordinary staging and novel scenic backgrounds, continues to attract large audiences also, and Gogol's famous comedy of the young adventurer who profits by the gullibility

consciousness of the corrupt officials of a provincial town, has probably never been seen so lively a subject of popular discussion as it is at the present time.

A Russian church council which recently met in Tula adopted a rather unexpected resolution to the effect that priests should study the works of Karl Marx. In support of this decision it was declared that many priests who enter into debates with Communist advocates of unbelief suffer from lack of preparation and knowledge of their opponents' theoretical weapons.

Prof. E. V. Blizniak has returned from Cairo, where he was one of the Soviet delegates to an international conference on sea and inland water transport. He declared that the Russian delegation took an active part in the conference, offering, in fact, more reports than any other delegation. Professor Blizniak referred to the progress which inland waterways are making in Europe and expressed special interest in the proposal to link up the Rivers Rhine and Main with the Danube by means of a canal. This project might have a direct influence on the development of Russia's foreign trade, since it is only a step from the Danube to the Russian Black Sea ports.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Developing the American Merchant Marine"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I cannot refrain from passing some comment on your editorial entitled, "Developing the American Merchant Marine."

It is peculiarly interesting to note the names of some of the notables who have attained eminence in the British shipping industry from very modest beginnings. These individuals acquired wealth and world-wide prominence through their ability to promote the welfare of their country's shipping in particular, and shipowning in general. They are too well known to need further comment and include Lord Inchcape, Lord Aberforth, Lord Kylsant, Lord Furness, Sir R. P. Houston, and many others who are successful in ship management, but have not yet received baronial distinction.

Sir R. P. Houston recently passed on at the Isle of Jersey in the English Channel, having made a testamentary bequest of £7,000,000 acquired during a lifetime engaged in shipping. "R. P.," as he was known, had no large financial standing at the beginning, but through wonderful ability and business perspicacity had a fleet of steamers carrying freight to all parts of the world, the running of the fleet of ships did not always show profit, but the will to do was always there.

Many fortunes have been made in the United States, but shipping is not one of the ways in America to amass wealth. It is left for the stranger to the shores of the United States to monopolize the ocean-carrying trade. The foreign shipowner is generally willing and able to take chances of making a sea voyage profitable. The usual citizen has other interests closer at hand, which he can keep under his own observation so there is no reason why he should invest in business he cannot see all the time. Railroads and shippers of produce in the United States are only concerned in getting their goods from tide water overseas with the least expense and trouble to themselves; this the foreign shipping interest are able to do at such a cost that ships built and owned in America cannot possibly compete with it, on account of higher cost of construction and managing.

There is nothing wrong with the mercantile marine of the United States today, but the neglect of the past made it comatose, and it needs a little fostering care to be assured of firm footings in competing with older and more experienced ship managing. I think this is due to the shipping industry itself, and the whole country will benefit. The total cost of the Emergency Fleet brought to existence in time of national extremity, should be a warning to America not to be caught again dependent on ships of a foreign nation to keep the sea.

New York, N. Y.

J. W. D.